

E. Griffiths

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[ONE PENNY.]

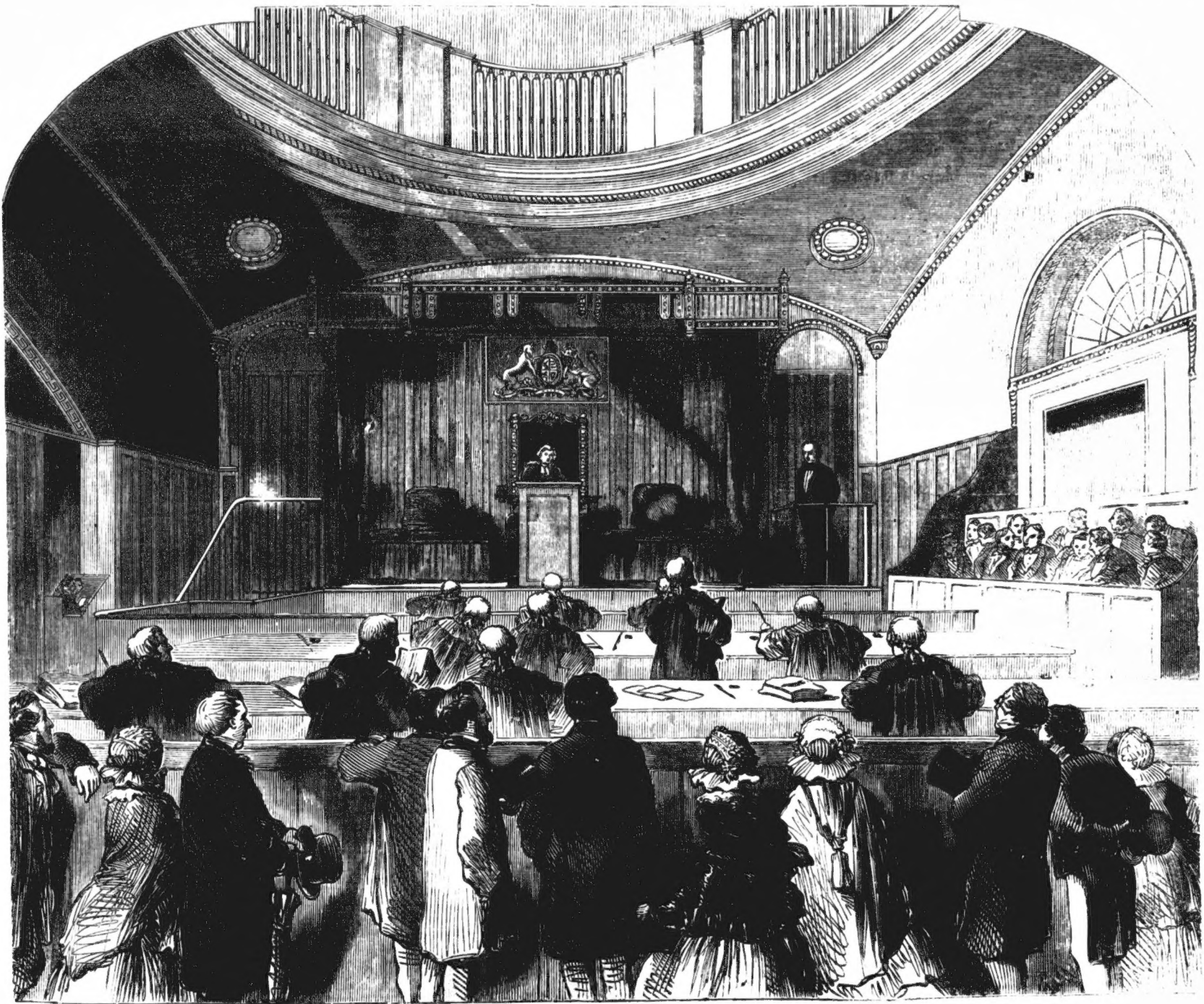
## THE COURT OF PROBATE AND DIVORCE.

THE Court of Probate and Divorce is one of the improvements of modern times, and has afforded relief to many injured persons who but for the institution of the court never could have obtained redress. The old processes in Doctors' Commons concerning wills were cumbersome, tedious, and expensive, and frequently led to litigation. Those of the present court are simple, intelligible, and expeditious, and in nearly every respect give satisfaction. Some improvements might be made, and will be made eventually; but so many subjects now press for legislation on matters still more important that for some time this court must work under its present regulations.

The Divorce department of the court is very much resorted to, and revelations are made which prove that immorality is widespread and pervades all classes. There is, however, redress here. There is more certainty also in the operation of the law of this court than there is in any other. "The glorious uncertainty of

the Law" is a sarcasm which does not apply here. None of our courts have obtained the confidence of the public in so great a degree. The men who since its institution have presided in judgment have proved themselves to be impartial, painstaking, and eminently discriminative and competent; and have made it a model court. Yet the prejudices against it at the outset were intense and unreasoning. Those prejudices were mainly created by the clergy of the Established Church, and of the Roman Catholic Church; and by the High Church and Roman Catholic laity. Marriage is held by Roman Catholics to be a sacrament, or is regarded by High Church as at least a quasi sacrament, and hence they both offered a violent opposition to the institution of the court, and its constitution. A very large class of liberal and upright persons, especially in the Church of England, feared that such a court would lead to great immorality, partly by the facility it would afford for the separation of married persons, and partly by the exposure it would make of disgraceful crimes. The result, however, has been quite the contrary. The facilities

for separation have been mercies. The exposures have been deterrent. Under the old state of things when an act of Parliament was necessary in order to obtain divorce, however plain and aggravated the case, men and women sinned with an impunity now impossible; and the horror of an exposure in the Divorce Court fills the mind of many "a gay Lothario," which nothing else could restrain; and of many a woman, one "frail as fair," the same may be said. The court, it may be admitted, has given publicity to some terrible details of iniquity; one of the most recent has been one of the very worst. As a matter of news it would have appeared in our law reports, but as it is apropos of the illustration and of these remarks we will insert here its general outline and conclusion. It stood on the record as *Godrich v. Godrich, Lara, Forder, Kalsey, and Bent*. The husband accused his wife of adultery with the four persons named. The wife responded upon the plea that her husband was guilty of adultery with her own sister, and with her servant. The former horrible plea was not proved, and was happily rejected by the jury. The



THE COURT OF PROBATE AND DIVORCE, WESTMINSTER.



last time the case came before the court, it was for the purpose of concluding the evidence which may be thus abridged.

Caroline Stevenson stated that she was the wife of James Stevenson, and lived at Putney. In 1866 she was a servant at the Star and Garter at Putney. She was there the whole of the year, and had frequently seen the petitioner and a lady there. They lunched at the Star and Garter, and she waited on them. They seemed very familiar with each other, but they did not seem as man and wife. Witness had since identified the lady as Miss Fanny Fowler.

Two witnesses who had been summoned on the part of the co-respondent Forder were then called.

Sarah Biddy said she had been housekeeper to Mr. Forder since 1862. She knew Mr. Godrich, who came frequently to visit Mr. Forder. He came nearly every day. He had not come there for the past two years. Mrs. Godrich had not been there since 1863. She was on very friendly terms with Mr. Forder. Witness had often seen Mr. Godrich drunk. She had also seen Mr. Forder give Mr. Godrich a note to give to his wife, and she had seen Mr. Forder receive notes from Mrs. Godrich in presence of Mr. Godrich.

Charles Cobb said he was also in the service of Mr. Forder, and had been so for six years. Mr. Godrich was very intimate with Mr. Forder. He had taken notes in to Mr. Forder from Mrs. Godrich while Mr. Godrich was present. He had frequently seen Godrich tipsy. He had heard him say to Forder, "Go and keep my wife company."

Dr. Pullen stated that in the spring of 1866 he attended Mrs. Godrich professionally, and did so more or less till she left her husband's house in the autumn of 1867. Mr. Godrich knew that he did so. He never saw indications of Mrs. Godrich being given to drink. He had seen such indications in respect of Mr. Godrich. He had gone to the house with Mr. Forder, but he never saw the least undue familiarity between them.

Caroline Cotley was employed by Mrs. Godrich as a charwoman. She was frequently at the house in 1866, and when Mrs. Godrich went out of town in September witness was left in charge of the house. She remained for three weeks after Mrs. Godrich left, when Mr. Godrich discharged her, and Mary Fox took charge of the house. She was very familiar with Mr. Godrich, and attended to him. One Sunday evening, after Mrs. Godrich left, Mr. Godrich told her to put out the gas and go to bed. Witness accordingly went up to bed, and Mary Fox went into the diningroom with Mr. Godrich's candle. She did not follow witness up-stairs. Witness awoke up at six o'clock in the morning, and she had not come up then. She then got up and went down-stairs to the children's room, but she was not there. She then went to Mrs. Godrich's room, the door of which was fastened. She knocked, and Mary Fox answered, "All right, Carry; I will get up." She did not open the door. Witness then went to bed again, but finding the girl did not rise, she went to the door again and knocked tremendously. She said that she was getting up, but did not open the door, and witness went to bed again. She went a third time—about nine o'clock—and said she would break open the door if she did not open it. She opened the door a little way, when witness dashed the door open and went in, when she found Mr. Godrich in Mrs. Godrich's bedroom. Mary Fox was in her night gown.

Dr. Deane, on the part of the petitioner, then called several witnesses in reply.

Miss Fanny Fowler was called, and swore positively that she never had any criminal intercourse with the petitioner in this suit; and

Dr. Robert Lee, a medical practitioner, residing at Saville-row, lecturer on midwifery at St. George's Hospital, gave a professional opinion that the charge made against her could not possibly be true.—By the court: She had been to the Star and Garter at Putney with Mr. Godrich, and when there she had had a glass of wine. When he petitioner was out dining he had frequently picked her up in the street, and taken her into his brougham.

This was the whole of the evidence in the case.

Dr. Deane stated that he did not intend to press the charge of adultery with Bent.

Dr. Spinks then, on the part of the respondent, addressed the jury on the evidence which had been adduced, and the court adjourned.

The greater part of Thursday was occupied with the addresses of the counsel who represented the various parties to the suit. The judge having summed up, the jury retired at half-past four o'clock, and after half-an-hour's deliberation, found that the respondent had committed adultery with the co-respondents Lara and Forder, and they with her, but that she had not committed adultery with Kelsey; and that the petitioner had committed adultery with his servant girl, but not with Miss Fowler, a sister of the respondent.

The following illustrates the manner in which the other branch of the business of this court is conducted. It is a case of a disputed will. This would have appeared under the head of Law Intelligence, but in this instance will appear more appropriately here.

The case of Hunt v. Anderson. The plaintiff and another propounded the will of Mr. William Anderson, which was resisted by Mr. John Anderson, only son of the testator. It appeared that the testator, Mr. Anderson, up to 1860, was a merchant in London, and carried on business in Austinfriars, under the firm of Anderson, Wyse and Co. On retiring from business he went to reside at Torquay, which he continued to do up to the time of his death, when he was ninety-four years of age. The defendant is the only surviving son of the testator, and, although he had at one time incurred his father's displeasure, a reconciliation took place in 1862 on the occasion of the death of the defendant's stepmother, and in 1864 the testator executed a will by which he appointed the defendant one of his executors along with the plaintiff, and gave him considerable interest in the residue of his estate under that will. Some time after this dispute was stated to have arisen between the father and the son, and accordingly in March 1867, he executed the will now propounded, by which he deprived his son of the executorship under the previous will, and instead of giving him the residue of his estate, he bequeathed to him a legacy of 10,000*l.*, together with one-third of the residue of his estate, the rest of the residue going to the plaintiffs. One of these, Mr. Hunt, had been brought up in the testator's house of business, and the other, Mr. Gotbed, was an intimate friend of the testator's, and residing at Torquay. It was now alleged that when this will was made the testator was not of sound disposing mind, and that he had been unduly influenced by the plaintiffs and a Miss Clark, who kept his house, and to whom he bequeathed an annuity of 1,000*l.* a-year.

The plaintiff Mr. W. Hunt, was examined, and deposed to the circumstances under which the will was made. He stated that in 1861 a will was made by the testator, by which he left 10,000*l.* to his son, a number of legacies, amongst which was one of 400*l.* to plaintiff, and the residue to his wife absolutely. Another will was made in 1862, according to which the son was made residuary legatee. In March, 1864, the will was made which constituted Hunt one of the executors. Between 1862 and 1864 the testator invested large sums of money, and the securities were placed in the hands of the son, and were subsequently conveyed to him by deed of gift. The witness was closely examined as to the testator's state of mind when the will of 1867 was drawn up.

The case was then adjourned.

**BAD FISH.**—Large seizures of fish unfit for human consumption are said by a local paper to be a frequent occurrence, in the Folger district.

## COURT AND SOCIETY.

HER Majesty held a Council on Saturday at a quarter before three o'clock, at which there were present:—The Earl De Grey and Ripon, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Earl Granville, Viscount Sydney, and the Right Hon. H. A. Bruce.

Previous to the Council, the Earl of Tankerville, Lord Steward; the Earl of Bradford, Lord Chamberlain; the Right Hon. P. E. Herbert, C.B., Treasurer of the Household; Lord Claud Hamilton, Vice-Chamberlain; Earl Caledon, Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard; and the Marquis of Exeter, Captain of the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen at Arms, who arrived at the Castle this afternoon, had audiences of her Majesty, and resigned their wands and badges of office.

The Earl of Bessborough, Lord Steward; Viscount Sydney, Lord Chamberlain; the Earl of Cork, Master of the Buckhounds; and Lord Foley, Captain of the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, were sworn in at the Council, and kissed hands on appointment. The Marquis of Ailesbury was also sworn in, and kissed hands on his appointment as Master of the Horse.

Earl Spencer was then introduced and sworn in at the Council, and kissed hands on his appointment as Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

The Right Hon. T. E. Taylor was introduced, and resigned the seals of office as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Lord Dufferin and Clarendon was then introduced at the Council and sworn in a member of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and kissed hands on appointment, receiving the seals of his office from her Majesty.

Sir Colman O'Loughlin, Bart., was then introduced and sworn in a member of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and kissed hands on appointment as Judge Advocate-General.

The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone and Earl Granville had audiences of the Queen.

Mr. Helps was Clerk of the Council.

Mr. John Duke Culeridge, Solicitor-General, was introduced to her Majesty's presence by the Right Hon. H. A. Bruce, Secretary of State for the Home Department, and received the honour of knighthood.

Viscount Torrington, Colonel the Hon. A. Liddell, and Lord Alfred Paget, the Lord Groom and Equerry in Waiting, were in attendance.

The Duke of Argyll had an audience of her Majesty the previous afternoon.

On Sunday, Dec. 13, Prince Christian dined with the Queen. The Queen, their Royal Highnesses the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia (Princess Royal), Princess Louise, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice, and the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, attended Divine service in the morning in the private chapel.

The Rev. T. J. Rowell, Honorary Chaplain to the Queen, preached the sermon.

The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone had the honour of dining with the Queen and the Royal Family.

MONDAY being the seventh anniversary of the death of his late Royal Highness the Prince Consort, her Majesty the Queen, and the Royal Princes and Princesses now at Windsor Castle, paid their customary visit to Prince Albert's tomb in the Royal mausoleum at Frogmore. Although the late Prince Consort has been dead exactly seven years, it was not till within the last few weeks that his remains were interred in their final earthly receptacle, the granite sarcophagus in the centre of the mausoleum, which is now on the verge of completion. Upon this new tomb her Majesty the Queen and the Royal family strewed their wreaths of immortelles and flowers. After the Queen visited the mausoleum, the domestics of the Royal household, and the Castle purveyors were permitted to show their respect to the memory of the late Prince, and allowed to enter the mausoleum. It is, however, very greatly to be regretted that upon such an occasion the general public are not admitted to view this splendid building, and it is to be hoped that her Majesty will extend her favour to the rest of her subjects which she has so liberally granted to her servants and tradesmen, and allow the mausoleum to be open to the public for at least a couple of days in the week. Up to the present hour the public have been rigidly excluded from the mausoleum, while the Royal servants, their friends, and a few Windsor tradespeople, have been admitted year after year.

WE (*Newcastle Chronicle*) understand, on Mr. Gladstone mentioning to her Majesty that he intended, with her permission, to offer a seat in the Cabinet to the hon. member for Birmingham, the Queen was pleased to say it would afford her the greatest satisfaction if Mr. Bright should consent to serve the Crown—that she had read his speeches with great pleasure, and that she was under the greatest obligation to him for the many kind words he had spoken of her, especially for a speech he made about two years ago in a great meeting in St. James's Hall. It will be remembered that Mr. Ayrton, at the meeting referred to, had cast some reproach upon her Majesty for living so long in retirement, and neglecting what he termed "her duties to society." Mr. Bright warmly vindicated her Majesty, and said the Queen, who had the human tenderness to nurture in her breast a noble sorrow, was not a woman to be wanting in regard or affection for her people. When Mr. Bright went to Windsor to take the oaths of office her Majesty showed her delicate consideration for the great commoner in a very marked way. She sent Mr. Helps, the Clerk to the Privy Council, to assure Mr. Bright if it was more agreeable to his feelings to omit the ceremony of kneeling or kissing hands, he was quite at liberty to do so. Mr. Bright availed himself of this considerate permission, and was very kindly received by her Majesty, who took occasion in the most marked manner to express her gratification at meeting him. It was afterwards intimated to Mr. Bright that her Royal Highness the Princess Royal of Prussia had expressed a desire that Mr. Bright should be presented to her. This was done, and the Princess heartily assured Mr. Bright that she greatly desired to be acquainted with him—that she herself and all the members of the Royal Family were greatly indebted to him for the way in which he had spoken of their mother. She herself, she said, had read all his speeches, and she was very pleased to see him. Mr. Bright replied in very graceful terms, and said if her Royal Highness would permit him he would tell her what the late Mr. Buchanan, the American Minister, when last in London, said of her to him, "that wherever her Royal Highness went she shed sunshine all over her path." Mr. Bright was very much struck with the graceful animated manners and genial greeting he had the honour to receive from her Royal Highness, and the young ladies of the Court tell with curious interest of the meeting between her Royal Highness and the great Quaker courtier. Mr. Bright has already become as famous in royal circles as his great predecessor, William Penn.

THE body of Mr. Brookes, the gentleman who so mysteriously disappeared from Christ Church, Oxford, a few days since, was found on Saturday near Hythe Bridge, Oxford. At the inquest on the same day the jury returned an open verdict of "found drowned," as there was no evidence to prove how the deceased came to be in the water.

As Dr. Savage, of Armagh, was returning to that town by train from Newry a night or two ago, a gun heavily loaded with grape shot or slugs was fired at the first-class carriage in which he sat, breaking the thick glass. Dr. Savage was the only passenger in the carriage, and, as he was leaning down at the time, he escaped with slight cuts about the face and hands. A reward has been offered for the discovery of the person who fired the shot.

## HOME AND DOMESTIC.

WE very much regret to hear that the illness of Mr. Justice Mellor is such that it is feared that he will be unable to resume his duties in the Court of Queen's Bench.—*Law Times*.

THE Parliament of the Isle of Man has recently passed a law punishing by a fine of £5 any person found taking or destroying any gull, or its nest or eggs; and another law punishing, by smaller fine, any one found in possession of a gull, its plumage, or eggs. By gull is meant all the gull tribe.

IN the Holborn Amphitheatre, the incumbent of St. Matthew's and other clergymen hold religious service every Sunday evening, which are attended by many of the servants and workpeople connected with the theatre, and a large number of the poor from Dean-street, Eagle-street, and that neighbourhood.

REPRESENTATION OF PECULIAR INTERESTS IN THE NEW PARLIAMENT.—The "Mining Journal" has published a series of notices in reference to this subject, and makes it appear that a very considerable number of "the members of the new House" are connected with the mining interest—collieries, metallic mines, &c.

THE BLOOMSBURY RIFLES.—The Bloomsbury Rifles (37th Middlesex) have forwarded to us (I. W. N.) their report for December, 1868. It appears that their corps is divided into three classes: efficient, extra efficient, and 79 marksmen. The distribution of prizes takes place this day at the Freemasons' Tavern. The Duke of Bedford has given £50 for drill. A dramatic performance will take place at St. George's Hall, Langham-place. We congratulate the 37th Middlesex on their prosperous condition.

THE POLICE.—At the Marylebone Vestry, Mr. Israel Abrahams gave notice that at the next meeting he would bring forward the following motion:—"That this vestry considers that as the police have proved themselves incapable of properly protecting the lives and property of the public, while the rates for their support have largely increased, no policeman should be withdrawn from the public service at any time for private parties, theatres, or music halls."

THE GREAT LIVERPOOL CHRISTMAS FAT CATTLE, POULTRY, AND DOG SHOW.—On (Wednesday) one of the largest Christmas fat cattle, poultry, and dog shows ever held in Liverpool, was opened in the North Haymarket. The sum which will be set apart for prizes reaches nearly £2,000. The entries amount to 239 head of cattle, 246 sheep, 71 pigs, 1,045 pens of poultry, and 570 dogs. The classes of cattle, sheep, and pigs, surpasses by those exhibited at the Birmingham show. All the best exhibitors who won first-class prizes at Smithfield and Birmingham have entered their animals, as well as the principal breeders in England, Ireland, and Scotland. It was not until a late hour yesterday evening that the judges had awarded the poultry and dog prizes.

FATHER IGNATIUS AGAIN.—In consequence of the inhibition issued by the Bishop of London against the Rev. J. L. Lynne, better known as Father Ignatius, of the Order of St. Benedict, he has been prevented from continuing his ministrations in the church of St. Edmund the King, Lombard-street, and on Sunday night he delivered an address in the Music Hall, Store-street, which was densely packed. With his new scene of labour, Mr. Lynne has discarded his ordinary clerical dress, wearing no surplice or stole, but a plain black monkish habit, his neck being entirely bare. He went through the ordinary evening service of the Church, substituting a prayer of his own for the Advent collects, and was assisted by a person in a surplice, who read part of the prayers, the lessons, and gave out the hymns, but it was quite clear from his manner of treating his subject that he was not a clergyman. Father Ignatius preached an impressive sermon from the words of St. Matthew's Gospel, and expressed his sorrow that he was not able to address his auditory in a building duly consecrated for the services of his Church. He made, however, no further allusion to the circumstances of the case. Towards the close of his sermon, when in the midst of a very earnest exhortation to repentance, he held up a large crucifix for some moments, a practice which, of course, he never adopted at the church of St. Edmund. He intends for the present to continue his services at Store-street, and his friends are sanguine that on the accession of Dr. Jackson to the bishopric of London he may receive a licence, and probably priest's orders.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—The Government and the people of the United States are taking up the subject of railway accidents in good earnest, and it is time we followed their example. A New York journal observes:—"The winter has now set in, and the usual dangers must be encountered. Switches will be misplaced; wheels will break; bridges will crumble; tracks will be 'jumped,' and cars will be burned. The society for practical engineering has taken the matter in hand, and Dr. Hall has submitted some suggestions. He surveyed the whole subject of railroad risks. There are collisions, either with other trains or with other obstructions, cattle, waggons, rocks, etc. As the engineer is the first person to see them, let him have control of a system of breaks that will affect the whole train. The breaking of axles is a peril for which no provision can be made, because axles attached to cars cannot be tested. The danger of fire should be lessened by warming the cars by pipes, not by stoves. They should be painted, not with inflammable but with something fire-proof. Kerosene lamps should be rejected for candles; and timber cars should be replaced by metal or fire-proof carriages. There should be also a safety rail in addition to the working rail, with such a system of wheels that, when one line or rail becomes broken or inoperative, the change could be instantly and safely made to the other. Dr. Hall's remarks were heartily approved. He said that of course the railroad companies would protest against such an increased expense, but he hoped the Legislature would insist upon some improved method of securing the public safety."

THE ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO BRIBE A PARLIAMENTARY CANDIDATE.—Mr. Crawford, the defeated candidate at Shrewsbury election, has at length drawn up in the form of an affidavit, the details of the charge of attempted bribery of himself, the declaration of which upon the hustings created such a sensation. Mr. Crawford states that on Monday, the 16th November, his agent informed him that a Mr. Harding had called upon him, and offered the sum of £700 for Mr. Crawford's use if he would retire from the contest. On the same day Mr. Crawford had a personal interview with Harding, whereat the alleged bribe was increased to £800, and after some conversation Harding left, with the understanding that Mr. Crawford would think over the matter, and give a definite answer in the morning. Mr. Crawford then informed the chairman of his committee and his solicitor of what had taken place, and suggested that it would be a good thing if they could get hold of the £800, in view of its distribution amongst the local charities, and publish the whole transaction upon the hustings. In furtherance of this plan, Mr. Crawford waited upon the treasurer of one of the local banks, and asked if he would receive £800 to be thus distributed, and a receipt was drawn up in readiness to be signed upon the money being deposited. Upon further consideration, however, this scheme was rejected, and when Harding again called, Mr. Crawford, and the chairman of his committee, "denounced, in terms of indignation, the proposal which had been made." Harding, according to the affidavit, "begging that his name should not be mentioned in connection with the transaction, as it would ruin his reputation, and the business of the insurance company of which he is district manager." These statements are solemnly sworn to by Mr. Crawford, and are in some respects supported upon oath by his proposer and seconder.

LORD CANNING'S GRAVE.—Referring to the statement made in the London papers a short time back, that an Indian prince visited



Westminster Abbey for the purpose of strewing flowers on Canning's grave, the *Times of India* says:—"We do not in the least pretend to know who was the Indian prince that, attended by his Prime Minister, scattered flowers upon the grave of Lord Canning, but we may very safely assume that the story is not an invention. Taking as it is told above, our surmises are very much restricted, inasmuch as we are informed that the pilgrim was a Mahomedan. But it is very probable that in the eyes of an Indian reporter every native of India with a turban on his head is a Mahomedan prince. It does not follow, therefore, that the visitor of the shrine of Canning may not have been a Hindoo. Still we are puzzled in our efforts to "spot" the "Indian prince." As for as our own knowledge extends, England at the present time is remarkably free from Indian princes. Even old Ghulam Mahomed of the Mysore family is not now "at home," as he was wont to say, and if he were, it is extremely doubtful whether he would scatter flowers on the grave of Lord Canning, who was by no means in favour of Sir Charles Wood's famous "grant." Then Ikbal-ood-dowlah, of the Oude family, long resident in London, has gone back to Baghdad. There are two small Nawabs of the Mooredabad family studying the law in England; but they wear the English costume, as does the Maharajah Duleep Singh, who owes nothing to Lord Canning, for his lordship did not appear upon the scene till after the Maharajah's withdrawal. We learn, however, from the *Homeward Mail* that the minister of the Rajah of Kuppootullah is in England. The *Friend of India* appears to have described this personage as the Minister of the Maharajah of Cashmere; and the home journal suspects that our Serampore contemporary has confused the real mission from the Kuppootullah Rajah with some imaginary mission from Cashmere. At all events, it appears that the Dewan of the Rajah of Kuppootullah is in England, and as the Rajah unquestionably owes much to Lord Canning, it is not at all improbable that his Minister has paid a visit to that statesman's grave."

**DESOLATION IN THE ISLE OF DOGS.**—While walking through a street branching latterly off the Westferry-road, a ragged little girl ran after us and speaking to Mr. Carter, the missionary, who accompanied us, told him that "a lady" living in one of the houses wished to see him. We retraced our steps and knocked at the door of the house indicated. The blind of the window on the ground floor was down, and several of the panes of glass were broken. The door was opened by an aged woman, who led us into the room occupied by "the lady." The scene that met our eyes was absolutely appalling. The wretched woman whom the innocent little prattler had referred to in a phrase importing irony of the most cruel kind, was almost naked. The partial covering of which her clothing consisted was composed of rags of various hues. Several parts of her body were exposed, and her entire appearance struck one as if she had just escaped from a lunatic asylum and clad herself after the fashion of some of those insane people of whom novelists write. The room contained no articles which are ordinarily included in the word furniture. There was nothing in the place except a few broken cups and saucers, an old pot, and the bottom of a chair. While speaking to us the poor woman sobbed convulsively. She had five children, she said, the eldest of whom was out seeking for cinders and rotten wood, for the purpose of making a fire, and her husband was, as usual, engaged in the hopeless task of endeavouring to get something to do. Some of the streets in the district appear as if a terrible pestilence had swept over them. Houses which three years ago were occupied by well-to-do mechanics are to-day bare and tenantless. The windows of most of them are broken, and they present a scene of desolation which, by contrast with the busy, prosperous, shipbuilding days of 1865, has an inexpressible and import. Stependale-street, Goverick-street, Crews-street, and Claude-street, which up to a recent date contained scores of happy homes, are, so far as they are occupied, abodes of misery and destitution. In one of them, Goverick-street, where there are twenty-six houses, we found fourteen empty, and the remainder, with one or two exceptions, were only partly let.—*Eastern Post.*

**RUINED TRADESMEN IN MILLWALL.**—Going into two shops which adjoin each other in Manchester-terrace, and which are owned by one man, we asked how business was going on. "Business!" he exclaimed, with a sorrowful laugh, "business has bidden good-bye to Millwall." Then, in the course of conversation, he told how his means had drifted away, how he had given credit to hundreds who were unable to pay, and how his lease prevented him from removing to a more congenial quarter. His wife, a good-natured woman, took part in the conversation, and looking affectionately at a chubby little fellow who was hanging to her skirts, and then at us, she said, "When the poor children come and ask for bread, butter, bacon, or groceries, and say they are starving, how can I refuse them—I have little ones of my own?" At the butcher's shop opposite we heard the same doleful tale. A few pieces of mutton, and several little scraps were hanging there, but nobody came to buy them. "I suppose the people don't buy much meat?" we inquired of the butcher's wife. "Oh, no," she said; "we sometimes sell a pound or half pound of bullock's liver, which is the only thing in the shape of meat the poor people can afford. We don't sell a sheep in a week, and were it not for the milk which my husband sells, I don't know what would have happened to us." A coffee-shop opposite the Millwall Ironworks has changed hands four times during the past twelve months, and the present unlucky occupant is vainly endeavouring to transfer the place to somebody else. The landlady of a similar establishment, no far off, informed us that the money she managed to spare a few years ago had not only been spent, but a horse and trap, her husband's watch, some rings, and other articles of jewellery, had been disposed of to procure sustenance for the family. Her son, who was the proprietor of two shops a few doors above, had shut them up, and "tramped it" to Southampton, where he was obliged to accept a situation as stoker on board a steamer. The public-houses, as may be imagined, share the fate which is common to the various shops. The proprietors with dejected look stand behind their bars and wait in vain for a flow of customers. A straggler or casual visitor in the neighbourhood now and then drops in and asks for something, but most of his time the hapless Millwall publican finds no other employment than that of reading the daily newspaper, which he formerly took in for the use of his customers, but of which he himself is now the only reader. All attempts at a transfer are, of course, useless, and like the other traders in this poverty-stricken region, he with a faint hope awaits the time when poverty and prosperity may possibly be revived. We were informed that in one case a licensed victualler who a very few years ago paid £4,000 for a house, then doing an immense business, now hardly sells twenty gallons of beer in the week. Another case was related to us where the proprietor of an establishment which also cost thousands had to part with his watch to get bread for his children. Other instances of a similar kind were mentioned in our hearing. But persons of the publican and shop-keeping class, not merely from pride but from absolute necessity, are compelled to keep up appearances and preserve, as far as possible, an outward show of prosperity, and they are, therefore, unwilling to furnish details of their sufferings.—*Eastern Post.*

#### CATANIA, WITH A VIEW OF MOUNT ETNA.

The celebrated city of Catania, of which we give a view on page 821, is now crowded with visitors in order to witness the great eruption of Mount Etna, which is now again in full activity. Catania is situated on the coast of Sicily, at the foot of Mount Etna. Many of its ancient monuments have been buried beneath the lava flowing from repeated eruptions of the mountain.

## THE DRAWING ROOM.

### THE FASHIONS.

THERE was an unusually large meeting on Monday at Royalieu. The Empress was present, as well as Princess Mathilde. The latter always appears in a costume of dark velvet trimmed with black Russian sable of priceless value, a Polish toque with an upright feather, and lace lappets. Princess Metternich and Madame de Pourtalès wore splendid hunting costumes, closely resembling those worn by the beauties of the houses of Orleans and Condé in the last century, and with which Nattier's portraits have made us familiar. After the Cabinet Council broke up, the Emperor and General Lobœuf joined the Empress, who drove to the meet. The curées aux flambeaux, as usual, attracted an immense concourse of spectators to the gates of the château, and was seen by the Court from the central balcony. Dancing lasted till midnight. "Miss Multon," alias "Lady Isabel," was the entertainment of the Court on Monday night.

A fire broke out on Monday in the ground floor of the wing of the Tuilleries occupied by the Ministère de la Maison de l'Empereur adjoining the Louvre, inhabited by Marshal Vaillant. It is reported to be of no consequence. The cause of the fire has not transpired.

### THE SPANISH REVOLUTION.

THE series of recent outbreaks have not been presented in consecutive order to the British public, we will supply that desideratum. At Tarragona a Monarchical demonstration was disturbed and insulted by the Republicans, which led to such a state of disorder that the governor was compelled to call out the military, when the cavalry charged and dispersed the rioters. The Civil Governor of Tarragona has since telegraphed that the Republicans intended to attempt to release and arm the convicts, but fitting precautions to prevent this had been taken. Then an armed demonstration was made by Republicans at Port Santa Maria, Cadiz. They were called upon to lay down their arms, but refused to do so, and erected barricades. The troops of the Marine, however, who were called out, carried the barricades by assault and dispersed the insurgents, who thereupon occupied the Hôtel de Ville and the surrounding houses, where they formed barricades. The fighting was of a most desperate and sanguinary description. Fourteen artillerymen, who were charged with the distribution of a proclamation issued by the Governor were killed by the populace. The artillery corps suffered heavy losses. The troops occupied the custom-house and neighbourhood as far as the gate, and the insurgents, with whom the convicts and the former rural guard took part, allowed the women and children to depart, but forced all able-bodied men to stay and fight for them. The consuls took refuge in the custom-house, where they are detained by the insurgents as hostages, and the Civil Governor of Cadiz took refuge at St. Fernando. In consequence of the mediation of the foreign consuls, both the insurgents and the Government party agreed to an armistice of 48 hours, for the purpose of burying their dead and affording sufficient time for the women and children to leave. The frigate Tetuan and two other frigates have brought their broadsides to bear on the port, ready to bombard Cadiz if the insurgents should continue resistance, though there will be a difficulty in doing so, in consequence of the vicinity of the insurgent position to the hospital, which is full of patients. The Mediterranean squadron has also received orders to return to Cadiz. The insurgents have opened the convict prisons, and distributed arms to 700 felons there confined. A man named Yuncos, formerly a member of the Progressist party, who has now joined and gathered around him the partisans of Republicanism, is in command of the revolutionary forces, whose numbers are estimated at 3,000 men, including the released convicts. They are well paid and armed; they took possession of the park of artillery the first day of their rising, and they now occupy important positions in the town. The municipal corporations and the volunteers have everywhere protested against the action of the Cadiz insurgents, whose movement is considered to be reactionary under the name and mask of Republicanism, judging by the amount of money which circulates among them. At Madrid the workmen employed by the municipality struck on account of a reduction in their wages. In consequence, we suppose, of their threatening attitude, the National Guard was called out, and showed every disposition to support the authorities. The National Guard has remained under arms, and no disturbance was expected. Both at Madrid and at Cadiz the municipal and popular organisations and the national militia had come forward and tendered their support to the Provisional Government. It is reported that the late dynasty is having large sums of money distributed with the object of inciting an insurrection in Spain, and that the outbreak of a Carlist insurrection is imminent in Arragon and Catalonia. The *Official Gazette* publishes a decree signed by all the members of the Provisional Government, ordering the general elections to be held on the 15th and 16th of January, and the Constituent Cortes to meet on the 11th of February. In a preamble the Government pays a tribute to the sense of honour and the good feeling which animate the whole Spanish people, with the exception of an insignificant minority in some localities, and recommends the rigorous respect of freedom at the elections. It says that the Government on its part will observe the strictest neutrality, and cause its agents to pursue the same course. At the same time it reiterates its opinion in favour, not of a monarchy elected by universal suffrage, but of one to be chosen by those whom the people will send as their representatives to the Constituent Cortes, and the Government will rejoice to see such a result attend the labours of the deputies.

### CUBA.

FOR some weeks the island of Cuba has been a prominent object of attention. Its affairs are in a very unsettled condition. It has caught the contagion of the Spanish revolutionary fever; but the insurrection in Cuba has a very different purpose from that which has overturned the throne of the Bourbons. The Cubans desire independence of their mother country, and it would not be a surprising event if the "gem of the Antilles" should suddenly drop out of the Spanish diadem. The Provisional Government does not look with favour upon the sale of this island to the United States; it has appointed a new Governor-General, and sent reinforcements to assist the Cuban authorities in suppressing the rebellion. In addition to intestine troubles Cuba is reported to be again threatened with an invasion of "filibusters" from America.

Cuba is the most important of the Spanish colonial possessions. The census of 1862 gives the island a population of 1,359,238, of which nearly one-half is coloured. The number of slaves then amounted to 368,550. It is a curious fact that of this slave population there were eleven males to six females. The cultivated lands under sugar, coffee, tobacco, and gardens were estimated in 1858 at nearly two millions of acres. There were 1,238 sugar estates, employing 138,701 persons; 1,838 coffee plantations, employing 114,760 persons; and 42,519 farms, with 393,993 persons. In 1760 the produce of coffee and sugar together in Cuba amounted only to five millions of pounds; in forty years this was increased to forty millions; and in 1820 the exports exceeded one hundred millions. From 1853 to 1858 the yearly export of sugar alone amounted to over seven hundred millions of pounds. One-third of the whole commerce of Cuba is with the United States, notwithstanding the onerous duties imposed.

One-half of the revenue derived from the island is absorbed in supporting the military department of the government. Nearly the whole of the troops are soldiers from Spain, whose period of service is generally limited to three years.

The policy of the United States in regard to Cuba has been opposed to the possession of the island by France or England. In 1818 President Polk authorised the American Minister at Madrid to offer 100,000,000 dols. for the transfer of the island to the United States, but Spain peremptorily declined to entertain the proposition. The following year Lopez and other Cubans, who in consequence of some revolutionary movements had been exiled from the island, resorted to America and represented the creole population as dissatisfied with Spanish rule and ready for annexation to the United States. R-cruits were collected for the purpose of invading Cuba. The first was thwarted by the American Government; but Lopez with 500 men effected a landing on the island, but made no impression and was captured. Recent preparations, it is said, have been secretly made on a much larger scale for a "filibustering" expedition to Cuba.

## THE NEW MINISTRY.

The following, we believe, comprises all the appointments:—

THE CABINET.	
First Lord of the Treasury ..	The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone.
Lord Chancellor ..	Lord Hatherley.
Lord President of the Council ..	Earl de Grey.
Lord Privy Seal ..	Earl of Kimberley.
Chancellor of the Exchequer ..	The Right Hon. R. Lowe.
First Lord of the Admiralty ..	The Right Hon. H. C. Childers.
Foreign Secretary ..	Earl of Clarendon.
Secretary of War ..	The Right Hon. E. Cardwell.
Secretary for India ..	Duke of Argyll.
Secretary for the Colonies ..	Earl Granville.
Secretary for the Home Department ..	The Right Hon. H. A. Bruce.
Poor Law Board ..	The Right Hon. G. J. Goschen.
President of the Board of Trade ..	The Right Hon. John Bright.
Postmaster-General ..	Marquis of Hartington.
Secretary for Ireland ..	The Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue.
NOT IN THE CABINET.	
Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland ..	Earl Spencer.
Lord Chancellor of Ireland ..	Mr. Justice O'Hagan.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster ..	Lord Dufferin.
Attorney-General ..	Sir R. Collier.
Solicitor-General ..	Mr. Coleridge.
Lord Advocate ..	The Right Hon. J. Moncreiff.
Vice-President of Education ..	The Right Hon. W. E. Forster.
Under Secretary for the Home Department ..	Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen.
Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs ..	Mr. Otway.
Under Secretary for War ..	Lord Northbrook.
Under Secretary for India ..	Mr. Grant Duff.
Under Secretary for the Colonies ..	The Right Hon. W. Monsell.
Third Lord of the Treasury ..	Mr. Stansfeld.
Joint Secretaries of the Treasury ..	Mr. Geo. Glyn.
Lord Steward ..	Mr. Ayrton.
Lord Chamberlain ..	The Earl of Beaconsfield.
Chief Commissioner of Works ..	Viscount Sydney.
Master of the Horse ..	The Right Hon. A. H. Lyard.
Mistress of the Robes ..	Marquis of Ailesbury.
Master of the Buckhounds ..	Duchess of Argyll.
Captain of the Corps of Gentlemen at Arms ..	The Earl of Cork.
Junior Lords of the Treasury ..	Lord Foley.
Secretary to the Board of Trade ..	Mr. Adam.
Solicitor-General for Ireland ..	Captain Vivian.
Solicitor-General for Ireland ..	Mr. Lefevre.
Judge Advocate General ..	Mr. Serjeant Sullivan.
	Mr. Serjeant Barry.
	Sir Colman O'Loghlen.

Lord Hatherley, the new Lord Chancellor, was sworn in on Saturday at his court in Lincoln's-inn, in the presence of Lord Justice Selwyn, the Master of the Rolls, and Vice-Chancellors Stuart, Malins, and Giffard. Sir Roundell Palmer made the motion that the administration of the oath should be recorded.

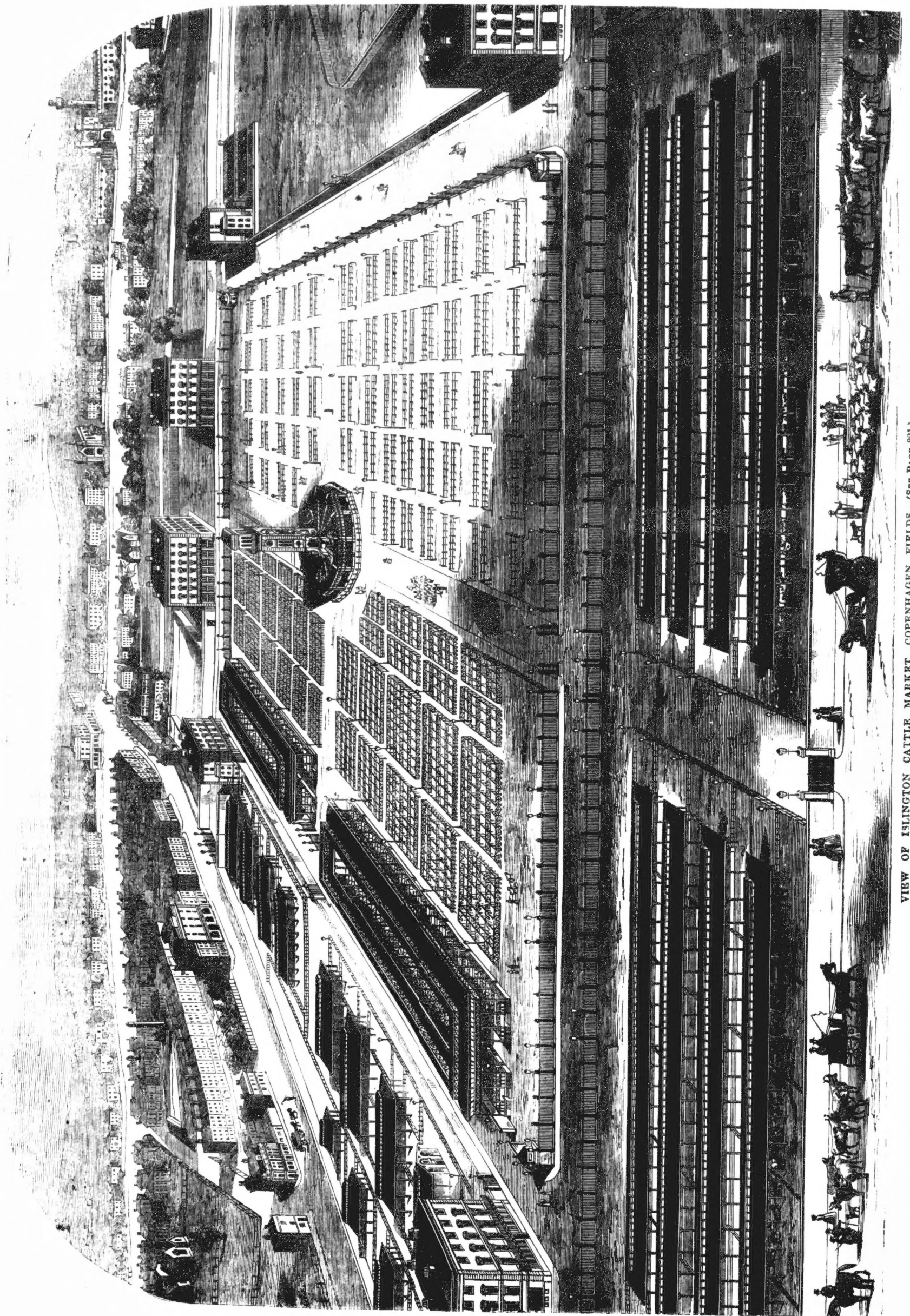
**SECRETARIAL APPOINTMENTS.**—Mr. Gladstone has appointed Mr. W. Gordon, of the Treasury, to be his private secretary. Mr. Rivers Wilson will be private secretary to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. R. E. Welby has been appointed private secretary of Mr. Stansfeld. Mr. Frederick Clay will be the private secretary of Mr. Glyn, the patronage secretary of the Treasury. The President of the Council, Earl de Grey, has appointed Mr. Bruce M. Seton his private secretary. Mr. Seton acted in a similar capacity under the late Lord President, the Duke of Marlborough. The Marquis of Hartington, Postmaster-General, has appointed Mr. R. H. Hobart, of the War Office, to be his private secretary. Mr. T. V. Lister, formerly private secretary to the Earl of Clarendon, has been again appointed to fill the same office by his lordship. Mr. H. A. W. Hervey, formerly private secretary to the Earl of Clarendon, has been again appointed to fill the same office by his lordship. The Hon. R. Mead has been appointed private secretary to Earl Granville at the Colonial Office. The Marquis of Lorn has been appointed private secretary to the Duke of Argyll at the India Office. Mr. W. N. Strutt, late private secretary to Lord Clinton, has been appointed assistant private secretary to the Duke of Argyll. Mr. H. G. Calcraft has been appointed private secretary to Mr. Bright at the Board of Trade. Mr. Albert Ruten has been appointed private secretary to Mr. Bruce at the Home Office. Mr. F. E. Clay and Mr. H. A. D. Seymour (both of the Treasury) have been respectively appointed private secretary and assistant private secretary to Mr. G. C. Glyn, M.P.

A petition has been presented against the return of Mr. Loch, M.P. for the Northern Burghs.

### A SONG.

I'll sing you a song, my love,  
I'll sing you a song,  
And it's all about the old summer times,  
When the days were long.  
It's all about the old sunny times,  
When the flowers grew,  
When we walked underneath the linden-trees,  
I and you.  
And I'll sing it so sweet, my love,  
I'll sing it so sweet,  
That you'll think of the pleasant scented hour  
When we used to meet.  
You'll think of the leafy laden bank,  
Where the blossoms blew,  
When we talked underneath the linden-trees,  
I and you.  
And I'll sing it so sad, my love,  
I'll sing it so sad,  
That you'll think my poor heart's full of pain,  
When it's only glad.  
You'll think that it's full of foolish pain  
When it's only true  
To the days when we walked by the linden-trees,  
I and you.





VIEW OF ISLINGTON CATTLE MARKET, COPENHAGEN FIELDS.—(SEE PAGE 821.)



# THE CATTLE SHOWS.

In our last we gave the particulars of the Birmingham Cattle Show. We this week give on this page, a view of the interior of Bingley Hall, in which the show annually takes place. We also give a bird's-eye view of the Islington Cattle Market, erected on what was once the celebrated Copenhagen Fields. The great show took place here on Monday last, the 14th.

## SLAVERY AND THE SLAVE TRADE ADOPTED BY AUSTRALIANS.

SHALL slavery—abolished in North, and doomed in South America—be permitted to establish itself in Australia? Shall the vile slave trade, nearly extinct in the Atlantic, be allowed to blight the island-homes of the Pacific? Of course, there can be but one answer to such questions—a prompt, stern No! authoritative enough to cow the Queensland mammon-worshippers who have caused them to be raised. It is with a feeling of humiliation that we take up such a topic. To say nothing of morality, mere selfish shrewdness should have kept men of English blood from presuming to menace an English colony with such a foul disgrace. Slavery is almost universally admitted to be an economical mistake, and a social pest. The slave, without rising, takes terrible vengeance on his master. Countries which still hold slaves curse the shortsightedness which entailed on them so hateful a heritage, and are casting about for means to rid themselves of an institution which saps their strength, as giant creepers suck and smother a tree. And yet Englishmen are to be found who would voluntarily put on the plague-infected rags which men of other races, that do not pretend to so high a standard of morality as the English, are sending off. Of course, the Polynesians who are imported into Queensland are not called slaves, but slavery by any other name would smell as rank. If we may credit a detailed narrative received by the last Australian mail, natives are deliberately kidnapped from the different island groups in the Pacific, huddled

their native islands. Those who know up-country Australia will not think that savage Polynesians are likely to be civilised, or semi-Christianised Polynesians to receive much edification, through a residence on a Queensland station or plantation. This, however, is a view of the case which we leave for the manipulation of our missionary societies. The defence which the advocates of the importation of Polynesians into Queensland, as at present conducted, set up, amounts in *totidem verbis* to this, that, without cheaper labour than can be obtained from European immigration, Queensland cannot continue to be a great wool producer, or become a great cotton and sugar producer. Of course, this is a good argument why Queensland should obtain cheaper labour by fair means; but it is no justification—we feel ashamed to be obliged to remind Englishmen anywhere of such a truism—for obtaining cheaper labour by foul means. And very foul are those which she at present employs, not merely in exceptional cases, kidnapping the unsuspecting islanders, but, as a rule, binding them to serve for a longer time than they intend, and for a far smaller remuneration than the market value of labour in Australia, and then, after all, treating them brutally and cheating them.

It is noteworthy that the *Sydney Morning Herald*, which, as it justly observes, has never been obnoxious to the charge of anything like a fanatical advocacy of Labour v. Capital, is dead set against the importation of Polynesians into Australia, as at present carried on, and speaks with deep sorrow of the slaveholders' brutal feeling and slangy phraseology which their presence there has already introduced.—*Star*.

## A BURNING MENAGERIE.—WILD BEASTS IN THE STREETS.

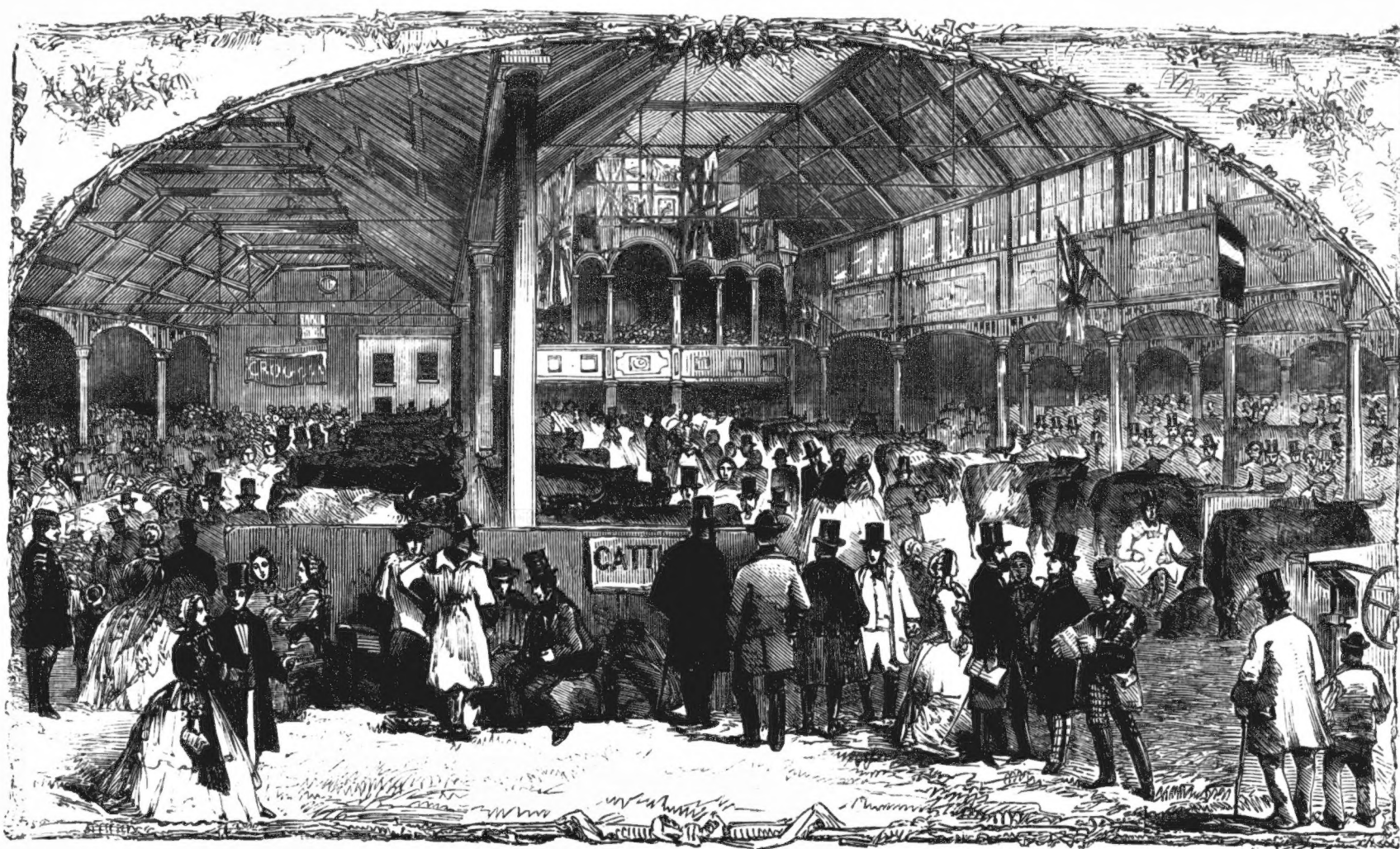
A FIRE broke out on Ridge-avenue, in the Twentieth Ward, Philadelphia, Saturday night, which soon spread to a three-story brick building, occupied as winter quarters for Forepaugh's menagerie of wild animals. An exchange says:—

Mr. Forepaugh estimates his loss at between 30,000 dols. and 40,000 dols. (Between six and eight thousand pounds). He had not one dollar of insurance on his property. Mr. Forepaugh had a very large collection of animals, show waggons, harness, tents, and trappings necessary to make up a complete travelling menagerie, comprising almost the entire show which was recently exhibited at Dan Rice's. Two or three cages of small animals were destroyed. One of them contained several fine specimens of monkeys; the other was filled with foxes, raccoons, and wolves. The rest of the menagerie is in New York.

## ACCIDENT AT THE THAMES EMBANKMENT.

ABOUT twelve o'clock on Friday night week after we went to press an accident of a very serious character occurred at that portion of the works of the Thames embankment between the Temple-gardens and Blackfriars-bridge. This portion is technically known as "No. 3 contract," and the works were commenced in the same way as at the now completed portions. Huge piles had been driven into the bed of the river, at the requisite distance from the shore, for the purpose of excavating the foundations. The whole length of the "contract" had been piled and made water-tight, and one hundred men were at work within the wooden wall. In order to complete the work within the given time, it was necessary to employ two sets of labourers, and the nightmen were just resuming work when the accident happened. The first alarm was given by a man whose barge was lying moored off the Whitefriars wharf. He had been on shore having supper, and on returning to get on board was very much alarmed by the troubled state of the water. A very strong wind had brought up an immense tide, and the roll of the waves was such as to shake the stout piles, and bend them like reeds. The man at once gave an alarm. It happened that about thirty men who had been at work puddling had only a minute or so before left their work to take supper. The other men were at work, and, hearing the piles cracking, and knowing the great height of the tide, they rushed

VIEW OF ISLINGTON CATTLE MARKET, COPENHAGEN FIELDS.—(SEE PAGE 821.)



BINGLEY HALL, BIRMINGHAM—THE CATTLE SHOW.

together in the kidnapping vessel's hold, forced to eat by threats of a thrashing, and so carried to Brisbane, with, as might be expected, deplorable mortality upon the voyage.

But, setting aside the Siren's case, as possibly coloured for sensational effect; or, if not, as too flagrant a case of this traffic in human flesh to justify us in taking it as typical, we will sum up a few facts in connection with the Polynesians imported into Queensland, about which, it seems, there can be no doubt whatever. Those of them who consent to leave their homes are very often deceived as to the term for which they have agreed to serve. They think that they are to remain in Australia for one year, but find, on their arrival there, that they are bound for three. Many of them being quite unable to speak English, and many others having only a smattering of it, such a fraud is easily perpetrated. The islanders complain also that they are badly housed, insufficiently fed and clad, and overworked; and white men who have interested themselves in their fortunes echo their complaints. The Polynesian, accustomed to a soil that brings forth almost spontaneously, is naturally not a very vigorous worker; but in Australia he finds himself called upon to work most vigorously for about a fifth, or less, of the wages he soon learns white labourers about him are getting. Six pounds per annum (to be paid at the end of his three years of servitude) is the stipend for which the Polynesian is expected to labour briskly for ten hours per diem in Queensland. What wonder that he thinks that he has been "done," turns house-sick, and sulks? But irons, wired stock-whips, and revolvers are at hand to ease him of his sulks. Finally, the Legislature that has sanctioned the importation of these poor people (with small care as to how they are got on board the importing ship) has made no proper provision for having them periodically and impartially inspected—so that the complaints of the virtual captives may be fairly weighed, that they may receive skilled medical and surgical treatment in case of sickness or accident, that they may not be transferred from one master to another against their will, and that at the end of their servitude they may be sure to receive the long-awaited-for wages (such as they are) which were promised, and to be sent back, as per agreement, to

The place was kept at tropical temperature, and in it were the cages of such beasts and birds as cannot endure exposure to the cold. The firemen dashed into the building and placed the cages upon the sidewalk, while their flour-barrel streams were descending upon the roof. The police found no difficulty in keeping back the dense throng of people gathered around. A wild cry was raised, "A tiger is loose! A tiger is out of his den!" Description fails in depicting the rush that followed. The alarm was well grounded. Discovering her strength in the extremity of her fear a tigress had forced the slender iron railing of her cage and disappeared in the darkness. A wolf was the next to get loose, and lastly, a large and splendid leopard, the best animal in the collection.

The shrieking women and children, and a large proportion of the men, and fled in terror from the vicinity. It was a mercy that the animals were scarcely less terrified than the fleeing women. The employees of the menagerie started off with nets, always kept for the purpose, to recapture their animals. In one instance, where a bar was loose from one of the cages, and a tiger was endeavouring to make his exit, two men stood by the opening with clubs and beat back the animal until one of Mr. Forepaugh's employees reached the scene and replaced the bar. A lion succeeded in getting free, but as the huge brute was about to pass down the street some of the firemen seized a large packing box, and throwing it over the dangerous customer, held him prisoner until after the fire was extinguished.

The tigress was found in the cellar of a building about two squares distant from the fire, where she had taken refuge; she was easily captured. The leopard ran up Jefferson-street to Twenty-first, where he mounted the steps of the house of a physician, and walked through the entry, passing two or three ladies, who supposed the beast was a large dog, one of them administering a kick as he passed. He took possession of the parlour. In less than a minute the strange beast was discovered to be a leopard. The house was speedily cleared, and some of Mr. Forepaugh's men subsequently entered the premises and secured the frightened animal.

to the sluices, in the hope that by letting in the water that way they might lessen the danger that threatened the works. Unfortunately they were not able to effect their purpose. Those of the night men who remained in the trench hastily scrambled out, and at the same moment the water broke through the piles, which snapped asunder with a loud report. In an instant the whole trench was filled throughout its entire length, and an immense amount of damage done to the works. The large timber piles floated about the river, and caused considerable alarm amongst the boatmen. All the floating stagings were destroyed, and also a wooden bridge used for the purpose of filling the large barges of the scavenging contractors. One of the engines used in the driving of the piles was thrown down and sank.

GREY or faded Hair restored to the original colour by F. E. SIMON'S AMERICAN HAIR RESTORE. Price 3s. Sold by most Chemists and Perfumers.—[ADVT.]

"LUXURANT AND BEAUTIFUL HAIR."—Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer or Dressing never fails to quickly restore grey or faded hair to its youthful colour and beauty. It stops the hair from falling off. It prevents baldness. It promotes luxuriant growth; it causes the hair to grow thick and strong. It removes all dandruff. It contains neither oil nor dye. In large bottles, price six shillings. Sold by chemists and perfumers.—Depôt, 266, High Holborn, London.—[ADVT.]

NO MORE PILLS OR ANY OTHER MEDICINE.—Health by Du Barry's delicious Revalenta Arabica Food, which cures dyspepsia, indigestion, cough, asthma, consumption, debility, constipation, diarrhoea, palpitation, nervous, bilious, liver, and stomach complaints. Cure No. 68,413.—"Rome, July 21, 1866. The health of the Holy Father is excellent, especially since, abandoning all other remedies, he has confined himself entirely to Du Barry's Food, and his holiness cannot praise this excellent food too highly."—*Gazette*. Du Barry and Co., No. 77, Regent-street, London, W and 121, New North Road, N. In tins, at 1s. 1½d.; 1lb., 2s. 9d. 12lbs., 22s.; 24lbs., 40s.—[ADVT.]



## THEATRES.

**DRURY-LANE.**  
BORROWED PLUMES.—KING O' SCOTS. Mr. Phelps, Messrs. Addison, Irving, Rouse, &c.; Mesdames Heath, Stuart, Frank Matthews, &c.—AND A GRAND BALLET D'ACTION entitled BEDA.

**HAYMARKET.**  
EASY SHAVING.—Messrs. Rogers, Clark, and Gordon; Misses Burke and Wright.—PIETRA. Messrs. Howe, Chippen-dale, Gordon, and Kendal; Mesdames Bateman and Fitzwilliam.—AND RURAL FELICITY. Messrs. Buckstone and Rogers.

**SURREY.**  
At Seven, OTHELLO.—TIME TRIES ALL.

**PRINCESS'S.**  
THE SECRET.—AFTER DARK; A TALE OF LON-  
DON LIFE. Mr. Vining, Messrs. W. Lacy, Dominick Murray,  
Harcourt, Shore, &c.; Misses E. Barnett and Rose Leclairq.—  
AND MASTER JONES'S BIRTHDAY.

**PRINCE OF WALES'S ROYAL THEATRE.**  
Under the Management of Miss Marie Wilton.  
At Half-past Seven, TAME CATS—WHO SPEAKS  
FIRST.

**THEATRE ROYAL, HOLBORN.**  
Under the Management of Miss Fanny Josephs.  
At Seven, BLOW FOR BLOW. Messrs. Honey, Cowper,  
Haynes, Arthur, Westland, and Parselle; Mesdames Foote,  
Rignold, and Weathersby.—After which at half-past Nine, LU-  
CRETIA BORGIA, M.D. LA GRANDE DOCTRESSE.  
Messrs. Honey, Drew, Hughes, and Arthur; Mesdames Wea-  
thersby, Sidney, Joy, Lovell, and Fanny Josephs.

**OLYMPIC.**  
At Seven, SLASHER AND CRASHER. Messrs. Vincent,  
Taylor, Vaughan, and Atkins; Mrs. Caulfield and Miss Shavey.—  
After which, at a Quarter to Eight, THE YELLOW PASSPORT.  
Messrs. H. Neville, Vincent, and Wigan; Mesdames Furtado,  
Shavey, and Caulfield.

**GLOBE THEATRE ROYAL.**  
At Seven, GOOD FOR NOTHING.—At a quarter to Eight,  
H. J. Byron's original Comedy, in Five Acts, CYRIL'S SUC-  
CESS. Messrs. E. Marshall, Warner, Vernon, Fisher, New-  
bourne, Hurlstone, and J. Clarke, &c.; Mesdames Thorne,  
Hughes, &c.

**ADELPHI.**  
DID YOU EVER SEND YOUR WIFE TO CAMBER-  
WELL? Monte Cristo. Seven.

**STRAND.**  
At Seven, A WIDOW HUNT. Messrs. Clarke, Belford, and  
Joyce; Misses Buxton and Maitland.—THE FIELD OF THE  
CLOTH OF GOLD. Messrs. Thorne, James, Robson, and Fen-  
ton; Miss Goodall, &c.—AND A COMICAL COUNTESS.

**BRITANNIA.**  
Quarter to Seven, LION LIMB.—THE BEGGAR'S PETI-  
TION. Mr. Pitt and Miss Henderson.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.**—Miscellaneous Entertainment. Open at Ten.  
St. JAMES'S HALL.—Christy's Minstrels. Eight.  
POLYTECHNIC.—Miscellaneous Entertainment, &c. Open from  
Twelve till Five and from Seven till Ten.  
MADAME TUSSEAUD'S EXHIBITION.—Open from Eleven till dusk,  
and from Seven till Ten.  
ROYAL ALHAMBRA.—Miscellaneous Entertainment. Eight.  
ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park.—Open daily.

## THE SIGHTS OF LONDON.

## 1.—FREE.

British Museum; Chelsea Hospital; Courts of Law and Jus-  
tice; Docks; Dulwich Gallery; East India Museum, Fife House,  
Whitehall; Greenwich Hospital; Hampton Court Palace; Houses  
of Parliament; Kew Botanic Gardens and Pleasure Grounds.  
Museum of Economic Geology, Jermyn-street; National Gallery;  
National Portrait Gallery; Patent Museum, adjoining the South  
Kensington Museum; Soane's Museum, Lincoln's-inn-fields; So-  
ciety of Arts' Exhibitions of Inventions (in the spring of every  
year); St. Paul's Cathedral; Westminster Abbey; Westminster,  
Hall; Windsor Castle; Woolwich Dockyard and Repository.

## 2.—BY INTRODUCTION.

Antiquarian Society's Museum, Somerset House; Armourers'  
Museum, 81, Coleman-street; Asiatic Society's Museum, 5, New  
Burlington-street; Bank of England Museum (collection of coins);  
Botanical Society's Gardens and Museum, Regent's-park; College  
of Surgeons' Museum, Lincoln's-inn-fields; Guildhall Museum  
(old London antiquities); Linnean Society's Museum, Burlington  
House; Mint (process of coining), Tower-hill; Naval Museum,  
South Kensington; Royal Institution Museum, Albemarle-street;  
Trinity House Museum, Tower-hill; United Service Museum,  
Scotland-yard; Woolwich Arsenal.

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All letters to be addressed to the Editor, 13, Catherine-street,  
Strand.

## The Illustrated Weekly News.

(REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.)

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1868.

## MR. MILL ON THE ELECTIONS.

A CORRESPONDENCE between the eminent philosopher  
Mr. Mill and the Reform League reveals the view which  
the former takes of the character and result of the late  
elections. He regrets that no working men have been  
returned to Parliament. It may perhaps be a subject  
for general regret amongst Liberals, but we venture to  
think that it is not very profoundly felt. There are  
many men in the House who will represent the working  
people quite as well as any of their own class, and who  
have been working men themselves, and who, like Mr.  
Fielden, the *quondam* member for Oldham, are ready to  
"stand by their order." The fact that the working  
classes now constitute a great power in the country will  
always cause their wishes to be respected by members  
who hope for their votes; and command some favourable  
attention from the whole House. If this be so, it can be

no very great loss that journeymen of different trades  
do not occupy the benches at either side. The great  
fault in the present House is that too many mere rich  
men have been returned. Men without parts, or elo-  
quence, patriotism or public usefulness, who were sim-  
ply rich enough to afford a contest, have been returned to  
the disparagement of earnest thinkers and lovers of their  
country's freedom. Perhaps if any considerable number  
of working men had been sent to the present Parliament  
some among them would have been injudicious in their  
speech or conduct, and thereby have inflicted damage  
upon the reputation of the class which they represented;  
and worse still, have created a reaction in the country to  
which the timid rich middle classes are so liable. Their  
possession of the Franchise will educate them for the  
representation, so that if any of them are called to sit  
in the Legislature, they may be less likely to fulfil  
Tory hopes, and more likely to satisfy Liberal expecta-  
tions.

Mr. Mill examines the causes of their exclusion. He  
chiefly attributes it to want of concert, which he recom-  
mends them in future to initiate and maintain. But  
the Sage does not tell all he knows, or does not know  
so much of English social life as he does of philosophy.  
He does not disclose the fact that great numbers of  
working men would not vote for one of their own order.  
There is not only the jealousy of one spokesman of  
another in the Trades Unions, but the rivalry of trade  
with trade. This was very much felt during the  
elections in the large cities. "The Master" is also  
silent as to the existence of a wide-spread prejudice  
against various members of the League who are  
signalised as friends and leaders of the operative  
associations of various kinds. Mr. Bradlaugh is one of  
these men. He enlisted against him men of every  
religious denomination and persons of no religious pro-  
fession who were horrified by what they regard as the  
blasphemy of his speeches and writings. Mr. Baxter  
Langley is one of the truest-hearted patriots among us;  
a man of great ability and wonderful energy; but he  
would certainly have the religious prejudices of any  
constituency set against him as he had at Greenwich  
when he stood for its representation. His desire  
to open all places of amusement of whatever kind on the  
Sabbath; and his perpetual and strenuous endeavours  
to accomplish this through the Sunday League and else-  
where, has arrayed against him principle, prejudice,  
and sentiment so thoroughly that a Tory would be sup-  
ported in opposition to him by the classes to which we  
refer. Mr. Mill himself, although backed by the Reform  
League of which the working men form so important an  
element, lost his election in consequence of his advocacy  
of measures, and assertion of opinions which offended  
the religious communities. He should not ignore this  
fact in his published correspondence but looking the  
reality in the face he ought to name it and discuss it as  
having the practical importance which belongs to it.

The learned gentleman has given the League useful  
advice as to organization; and has proclaimed as essen-  
tial one of the most important of all the guarantees of  
future liberty—the necessity of throwing the expenses  
of elections upon the constituencies, and of punishing all  
persons guilty of expending money at elections calcu-  
lated in any way to corrupt the electors. Mr. Fawcett  
was abandoned last session by the Adullamites and  
Whigs, when the Tories mustered in all their strength  
to defeat his motion to the above effect. He will now  
have a better chance, and it is very well known that he  
will again bring it forward, when the votes of hon.  
members will be closely watched by all who have the  
Liberal cause at heart.

## THE PROSPECTS OF THE MINISTRY.

THE preliminaries of the new Parliament are now all  
over; there is no doubt that the Ministers will again  
appear in their places patented by their constituencies;  
and that Parliament will be prorogued until the 11th of  
February. The Tory papers say upon this that Mr.  
Gladstone is in no such hurry now to force on the Irish  
question, as he was before the elections, and would be  
if Mr. Disraeli were in office. We sincerely hope urgent  
and important as that subject is for the peace of Ireland,  
and the Union of that country with Great Britain, that  
Mr. Gladstone will not be moved by the taunts of enemies  
or the importunities of friends to proceed with any mea-  
sure concerning the Irish Church until his whole plan  
is formed, and can be developed. There is a lurking  
suspicion almost general among all classes that the  
Whigs intend to trip up the minister on this question;  
not by turning him out, although they are mortified  
that one of the noble Earls, Russell, Clarendon De Grey,  
and Granville does not sit at the head of the Cabinet.  
What they are suspected of plotting is to amend Mr.  
Gladstone's proposal of simple disestablishment; by  
endowing both the Roman Catholic and Presbyterian  
Churches largely out of the spoils, thereby gaining the  
consent of those communities to the project of mak-  
ing over to the Church of England absolutely  
a considerable portion of what she now has under the  
guardianship of the State. It is moreover very gene-  
rally supposed that neither Mr. Gladstone nor Mr.  
Bright are dissatisfied with such a plan of ecclesiastical  
"levelling up." They will not propose nor advocate  
it; but it is feared that they will accept it if the Whigs  
gain a vote of the House in its favour. They will then be  
able to say to the Dissenters, "We did our best, but are  
beaten; the Liberal party, as a party, are for the endow-  
ment of the Roman Catholic clergy, resistance on our part  
is useless, we must accept the situation." The Tories  
frankly say that they will resist all change so long as they  
can, and when they can resist that no longer, they will  
join the Adullamites and Whigs in levelling up and thus

inflict upon "the voluntaries" and Radicals a signal  
defeat. The public may rely on it that there will not be  
found two Irish members of Parliament who will vote  
against such a scheme. Notwithstanding all that the  
Roman Catholic members have lately said, they will  
vote for such an adjustment to a man! It is by the  
Scotch members, and the English Dissenters that it  
will be chiefly opposed. Should such a bill be carried,  
it will inevitably break up for a time the coherence of  
the Liberal party. Whig and Radical will no more take  
sweet counsel together, and Gladstone and Bright will  
go with the majority of the House composed of Whigs,  
Adullamites, and Tories although it may be.

There is no doubt entertained in well-informed circles  
that the Lords will, in the first instance, throw out any  
proposal concerning the Irish Church, which the  
Commons may send up. It is believed that the  
Ministry will not be made very angry by that. Now  
that they are in they believe that things can wait rather  
longer than if they were out. That portion of the  
Ministry which is in the Commons is really anxious to  
conduce to the peace of Ireland by the disestablishment  
of the Church in any way that they can accomplish it,  
and that the Irish people will accept. But such men as  
Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Layard, and Mr. Goschen are not  
particular at all as to whether the Presbyterians and  
Romanists get a share of the endowments. There is  
not one of the noble Lords connected with the Ministry  
in the Upper House, except the Duke of Argyll, but  
wishes to see the endowment of the Roman Catholic  
priests as a means of making them loyal. Earl Russell  
has far more influence with these men than Mr. Glad-  
stone, and he will certainly not use it in Mr. Gladstone's  
favour. How that noble lord will act towards the pre-  
sent Ministry is a mystery which the quidnuncs in the  
clubs would very much like to solve. He refused to  
serve under Mr. Gladstone with or without office in the  
Cabinet or elsewhere. He did the same thing when  
the party desired the Premiership of Lord Clarendon  
or Lord Granville; he would serve under Lord  
Palmerston alone among English statesmen since  
his abrupt withdrawal from the Aberdeen Cabinet.  
That he is jealous of Mr. Gladstone having been sent  
for by the Queen, altogether ignoring himself, his friends  
not only admit, they justify him in entertaining it.  
Will he thwart the Cabinet? As the caricaturist of the  
Aberdeen coalition ministry portrayed it, "Will Johnny  
upset the coach." If through Earl Russell's manoeuvres,  
the Whig lords are induced to join the Tories in a com-  
promise opposed in spirit and form to the measure Mr.  
Gladstone will introduce, the Whig members of the  
Cabinet in the upper House will not even make a show  
of resistance.

Thus the path of the Cabinet is not so smooth as the  
large majority might seem to make it. Lord Stanley  
may have been right after all when he assured the elec-  
tors of King's Lynn that the Irish Church would not be  
disestablished this year or the next.

## MR. GLADSTONE'S RHETORIC.

Mr. Disraeli has frequently criticised the rhetoric of  
his great opponent with apt and telling severity.  
"When we penetrate that cloud of words with which  
the Right Hon. gentleman is accustomed to surround  
his thoughts," was an expression terribly *apropos* of  
one of Mr. Gladstone's speeches. It reminds one of  
Flood's sneer at Grattan in the Irish House of  
Commons; "He approaches us clothed in a wardrobe  
of words." Mr. Gladstone has undoubtedly left  
himself open to strictures upon his rhetoric; in his late  
work he does so at the very opening. His first sentence  
is: "Autobiography is generally interesting, but, as a  
general rule, it ought to be posthumous." Of course  
he meant that the publication of it should be so, but as  
it stands, it positively means that a man should not  
"as a general rule," write his own biography until  
after he is dead!! Throughout the autobiography in-  
stances of bad rhetoric occur quite as glaring as this.

A petition against the return of the Lord Advocate, Mr. Mon-  
creiff, for the Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen, is said to  
have been determined upon in a meeting of Mr. Gordon's friends,  
held on Thursday last. The ground upon which the petition is  
based is that of bribery, said bribery having consisted in the pay-  
ment of electors' registration fees by associations formed in the  
interest of Mr. Moncreiff. In the first place, it remains to be  
proved that such payments were actually made—and this, con-  
sidering the class of people forming the constituency, is rather im-  
probable; and in the second, to be decided whether such pay-  
ments, if made, were illegal to the extent of invalidating the  
election.

A PICTURE OF SEBASTOPOL.—Up the wide street, grass grown  
and silent, there is nothing but ruin. The doorways of some  
of the ruined houses have been blocked with stones, to exclude those  
who have no right within the walls; but in palaces and villas  
alike, weeds are growing high and rank, their green luxuriance  
choking the cellar-stairs and waving above the window-sills of the  
ground floor. On the summit of the ridge, above the centre of  
the town, stands a tolerably well executed model of the Temple of  
Theseus at Athens; the design is copied with much fidelity, but  
the Inkerman freestone is unworthy of comparison with marble  
from Mount Pentelicus. From a distance this building, like the  
original at Athens, appears perfect; but from a near view, day-  
light can be seen through the hole a cannon-shot has made in the  
upper angle of the pediment. One column has been struck at the  
base and the pavement split away from it; another has received a  
cruel blow in the middle of the shaft; and the soft stone has split  
into fragments, leaving only a third of the diameter of the column to  
support this portion of the massive entablature. The building  
which was a church, has received many less significant but severe  
blows. Not a vestige of the covering or any part of the internal  
woodwork remains, and where the roof rested upon the walls wild  
flowers are growing. I made my way towards the building  
through the enclosure in which it stands, knee-deep in weeds, my  
footsteps embarrassed by hidden stones, the ruins of the wall  
which no longer sequesters the neglected ground. Street after  
street the town presents the same aspect of ruined grandeur. Broken  
pillars, defaced escutcheons, walls pierced with gaping holes, or  
deeply cut into by artillery; these things are never out of sight.



## MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

## HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

THE *Builder* publishes a comparative view of the plans of the old and new theatres from which it will be seen that the new one will be greatly superior in architectural beauty, and practical convenience.

## THE ALHAMBRA.

THE Alhambra-palace was on Monday night transformed into an elegant ballroom, on the occasion of the Grand Bal Masque. There was an increased orchestra, and the hall remained open till three o'clock.

## ST. GEORGE'S HALL.

AN evening concert was given last Saturday in the above hall by Madame Eugène Oswald, the well-known teacher and pianiste. The artists engaged during the occasion were Mmes. Florence Lancia, Sauerbrey, Erna Steinhagen, Fanny Holland, Angelina Silvi and Mr. Tilla, vocalists; Mr. Henry Holmes, Mr. A. Burnet, Herr Daubert, Mr. Lazarus, and Madame Oswald, instrumentalists. Madame Oswald's extensive acquaintance with classical pianoforte music was evinced by the character of her programme, which included Mozart's trio in E flat, for piano, clarinet and viola; Beethoven's "Sonata Patetica;" Schumann's "Fantasie Stuck," for pianoforte and clarinet, and Mendelssohn's famous trio in B minor, Op. 49. To her share in each of these works Madame Oswald brought excellent executive ability and zealous appreciation of the composer's meaning. She was ably supported in the concerted pieces by the well-known musicians above-mentioned, and her efforts, whether made singly or conjointly, were in every instance completely successful. Beethoven's sonata obtained a universally awarded recall. Madame Oswald, moreover, accompanied Mr. Lazarus in Beethoven's beautiful romance, "Adelaide," which the first of clarinet players sang upon his fine-toned instrument with charming effect. Another solo which gained recognition was Herr Daubert's performance upon the violoncello of the *Larghetto* movement from Mozart's quintet in A major. The vocal pieces were all more or less interesting, but no special comment is needed on their behalf except in order to record that a new serenade, "Stars of the Summer Night," exhibited Madame Oswald's talents as a composer in a very pleasing light. The song was gracefully sung by Madame Sauerbrey, and commanded a hearty encore.

The accompanists were Messrs. Wilhelm Ganz, Randegger, and Sauerbrey.

## MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS.

LAST Monday's programme contained a very acceptable novelty in the shape of an unknown quartet in G major, by Schubert, played by Messrs. Straus, L. Ries, H. Blagrove, and Piatti. As there is no published score of this work, it was probably now performed for the first time in England. A single hearing cannot enable any one to thoroughly appreciate this long and carefully elaborated piece, which has Schubert's richness of inventive faculty manifest in every movement, and is, moreover, hampered by that diffuseness which is a less pleasing quality of his writings, especially observable when they are heard for the first time. The very impressive *Andante* is remarkable for an employment of repetition notes somewhat unusual in a slow movement, and the *Scherzo* is so uniformly melodious that it naturally obtained the largest amount of appreciation from an audience to whose ears the entire work was unfamiliar. The whole was admirably played. Another new, though not by any means unknown pianiste made her appearance last Monday night, viz., Miss Agnes Zimmermann, whose well-earned reputation as a thoughtful and earnest performer of classical music obtained for her a most cordial reception. Miss Zimmermann's sole effort was in connection with Mendelssohn's very early but exceedingly difficult and interesting pianoforte sonata in E major. This she played in a manner at once vigorous and carefully refined, which gained for her the warmest possible recognition of her right to be numbered among the "Monday Popular performers." Her ability to deal triumphantly with the mechanical difficulties of her work was especially noteworthy throughout the last movement, the trying octave passages of which were handled with a freedom, rapidity, and clearness such as could only have been displayed by an executant of first-rate capabilities. In the opening piece of the second part—Beethoven's noble and familiar sonata in A major, for pianoforte and violoncello—Miss Zimmermann's skill was shown to yet higher advantage. Signor Piatti, whose grand playing of this work is well known, was her coadjutor, and both artists played as if one spirit animated the two instruments subject to their touch.

The vocalist was Miss Cecilia Westbrook, a well-gifted and well-taught young singer, who only requires a little more expression to make her efforts far more pleasing than they are at present. Mr. Benedict conducted in his own masterly manner.

The concert recommenced on the 4th of January, when Herr Joachim and Madame Arabella Goddard will make their appearance and play together Beethoven's sonata in G for pianoforte and violin.

## THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.

THERE is every night a well filled house, and the novelty in this theatre is tragedy. The Haymarket has long maintained an unapproachable reputation for legitimate comedy, and it would probably be for the interest of the lessee to confine the pieces within that charmed circle. At present a tragedy of considerable interest, although exceedingly simple in plot, by Dr. Mosenthal, is put nightly upon the boards, and entitled "Pietra." It is short, in three acts. The scene is in Italy, and the time the conflicts between the "Guelphs and Ghibellines." It was evidently written in imitation of *Romeo and Juliet*. The tragedy takes its name from the heroine, who is of course the star of the company, Miss Bateman, whose capacities are well-known and appreciated, although her acting is impaired by certain mannerisms. Pietra is the daughter of "Tiso de Compere," a part sustained by Mr. Chippendale. Pietra as well as her father hates her enemies profoundly and fiercely. But Monna Marica, her nurse (Mrs. E. Fitzwilliam), has saved a young Ghibelline from death and has brought him to the crypt of the castle. Pietra is taken into her confidence—sees the young Ghibelline, who is Manfred (Mr. Kordal), son of the Ghibelline leader, Ezzelino di Romano. Pietra's hate turns into violent love although his father had murdered her brothers. She resolves to save him, and for that purpose conceals him in her bedroom. She at last gives him the key of a chapel by which he can regain the camp of his father, trusting in his honour not to betray the secret of the passage to his followers. The signal of his safety is to be the tolling of a bell in the chapel. The prayers of Pietra for her lover, and Tiso, her father, for vengeance, and the subsequent tolling of the chapel bell terminate the second act. In the third Pietra's love changes as suddenly to hate, for she is told that her lover had betrayed her trust, disclosed the secret passage, and mocked her passion. She charges her cousin Leonisio (Mr. W. Gordon), to bring Manfred to her that she may curse him and then die.

In the crypt "Manfred" staggers in, mortally wounded; she then hears that he has been faithful, and on his death stabs herself and dies.

The sternest critics are agreed in commending the ability with which Mr. Kendal sustains his part.

After Pietra, Mr. Buckstone's comedy of "Rural Felicity." It is very effective and Mr. Buckstone displays all those well-known peculiarities to which the public have so long shown so much favour.

## AN AMERICAN VIEW OF ROSSINI.

ROSSINI is dead, the most charming, the most vivacious, the most sparkling of the modern Italian composers. His music so gay, so brilliant, so delicious is entirely unique, and has nothing in common with the Italian school with which we are now most familiar, the school of Bellini, Donizetti, and Verdi. His genius, never profound, was always exuberant. His music, often merely glittering and rhetorical, has still a wonderful charm; and none of the more modern Italian composers have impressed themselves so strongly as he upon the musical mind of the age. The characteristic of the music that followed Rossini in Italy is pathetic sentimentality. It is the music of pensive lyrical poets. That of Rossini is the work of a brilliant man of the world. His life and his work seem always harmonious. When he retired from his last professional situation he settled into an otiose, self-indolgent, indolent life, and the chief stories that we have heard of him during the latter years have been of his snuffing the spicy incense of flattery, and of his exquisite *salon* and *cuisine*.

Rossini was born at Pesaro in 1792, the son of a strolling musician. The boy was full of music, and began to compose operas at seventeen or eighteen. At twenty he was famous. At thirty he had composed all of his great operas but the "William Tell." Before he was forty he had retired into Sybaritic seclusion, and wrote nothing of importance again except the "Stabat Mater." He lived in and near Paris, complimented and complimenting, until the tranquil lapse of time had brought his seventy-seventh year, when he quietly died.

Rossini was at first musical director of San Carlo in Naples; then, for a time, in 1824, of the Italian Opera in London, and afterward in Paris until 1830. His first famous work was "Tancredi." This was followed by "L'Italiani in Algeri," and some less noted operas. Then came "Otello," "Mose in Egitto," "La Donna del Lago," and others; and in 1816, when he was twenty-four years old, the incomparable "Barbiere di Siviglia." The next year he wrote "La Cenerentola" and "La Gazzza Ladra," and after some minor works, the superb "Semiramide," in 1823. After this he composed the "William Tell" about 1830, the most elaborate and careful, but not the most charming of his operas, although it has always the most honourable mention. These dates show that this captivating music is the bright effervescence of youth; and indeed it has the quality of the finest wines, the honey richness of the first run of the grapes, pressed only by their own weight.

His active career covered the time from Napoleon's Russian campaign to the Revolution of July. His music is that of a period that wished to be cheered and amused, not to think. You fancy all the theatres in Europe ringing with his gay melodies, and people half forgetting the storms that thundered and shook outside. The heart-break of Italy is not heard in them as it is in the tender strains of Bellini, whose "Il Pirata" and "La Straniera" immediately succeeded Rossini's "Semiramide." We do not know that Rossini ever had any special sympathy with his country—or that he was other than a lotus-eating Epicurean, content to forget the past and to live in the present pleasure. But he is always kindly associated with his fresh, beautiful music, and there will always be a personal interest in so delightful a composer. He lived to see many of his younger countrymen rise into fame in his own sphere; and he may well have smiled encouragement, for he died while his own genius was still supreme.

## THE AMERICAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

THE scene in Congress on the occasion of the President's message this year was very exciting, as it was expected that some slight would be put upon the President, and perhaps that his message would be "laid under the table." These expectations were realized and one of the causes was the dissatisfaction felt throughout the North with the manner in which the American plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James's had conducted himself. The people of the North are very glad that negotiations have been successfully conducted, so far as to the Alabama claims, but they concur with the opinions expressed by the *Times* newspaper here, that the manner in which Mr. Johnson has talked in public of his own Government and its policy, and that of the Government to which he is accredited, was unusual, and even extraordinary, as well as indiscreet. But the dissatisfaction of the Americans with "President Johnson's representative," as they call him, arises chiefly from the manner in which he has consorted with the English abettors of the Southern rebellion. Roebuck, then member for Sheffield, not only abused the Northern people in Parliament, as probably no people were ever before maligned in the senate of a country at peace with it: but even at the cutler's banquet in Sheffield, in the presence of the American ambassador, that foul-mouthed reviler of all that is good and free insulted the American people as grossly as ever; and the Americans consider that the ambassador on the whole took it in good part. It is well known that Laird, the member (at present) for Birkenhead, is, as the Americans describe him "the Alabama man." They consider Mr. Laird no higher light than that of a filibuster and a pirate, the public enemy of their country. They are of opinion that if their ambassador was obliged by the course of events in the country to which he was sent to meet such a man, dignity and distance should have marked his demeanour. Instead of this he was "hail fellow well met" with men who are now as bitterly opposed to American freedom and honour as they were when they built or sent out ships to prey upon her commerce, when they dishonoured the British Parliament by making it the medium through which before the whole earth to denounce, slander and threaten war, when America was supposed to be too weak to resent these insults. The Americans know well that the men who subscribed the American Cotton Loan hate Republicanism and liberty of every kind just as cordially as ever; and they are indignant that the Hon. Reverdy Johnson should lower his country before the world by appearing to crawl before her bittered and most unprincipled enemies, to gain for his brother Copperhead Andrew Johnson the reputation of closing his Presidential career by making up all differences with England. The Chambers of Congress have properly, and as their self respect required, demanded the recall of a minister whose bearing has discredited them before the Governments of Europe.

The feelings of the Americans on this matter are largely shared in here, as the following correspondence will show. Certain working men more courteous and hospitable than intelligent, wished to give a dinner to Mr. Johnson, but as the majority of the working men detest the American Copperheads, this was overruled. We give the correspondence, one of the most curious that ever appeared in our columns.

## THE PROPOSED DINNER TO MR. REVERDY JOHNSON.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—I feel it a duty to ask the favour of the publication of the enclosed correspondence in your journal, although I am heartily ashamed of the business to which it refers.—Yours, &c., ROBERT CONINGSBY.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY HON. REVERDY JOHNSON, &amp;c.

SIR,—With extreme regret and a full knowledge of the unworthy return we are making for your kindness in accepting an invitation to dine with certain London workmen, we are compelled to ask you to release the committee from its engagements.

We feel that where any division of opinion exists among persons engaged in such a work as the committee has undertaken, there is some danger of that which was intended for a compliment becoming an insult instead.

Unfortunately, such a division has arisen among those who were before unanimous in the desire to do honour to your countrymen, through you, and to congratulate you personally upon the successful manner in which you were conducting a difficult negotiation. Certain allegations which have lately been made as to the hostility of the majority of Americans towards yourself, and their disapproval of your acts, have had a disquieting effect upon some members of our committee, and after much discussion it has been thought wise to avoid all possibility of giving further offence either to you, to whom these discussions must be annoying, or to any others, by asking your permission to withdraw the invitation.

I am, sir, on behalf of the deputation you so kindly received yesterday, your obedient servant,

ROBERT CONINGSBY.

27, Riverhall-street, S.W., Dec. 12, 1868.

4, Upper Portland-place, Dec. 14.

My dear Sir,—Your note of the 12th, written in behalf of the committee who honoured me with a personal call, at an early hour of that morning, is received. I of course make no objection to the withdrawal of the invitation to which you refer; and if you had merely requested it I should have made no other reply.

The reasons, however, which you assign are such that I deem it proper to advert to them.

These are that a "majority of Americans" are hostile to me, and disapprove of my acts since my arrival in this country.

If the facts were as stated, I respectfully deny the right of any class of persons in this country, many or few, to question that I am a representative of the Government and people of the United States; and I object, if possible, more decidedly, that any such impression constitutes even the semblance of excuse for any act of discourtesy towards me officially. For whatever estimation I may be held in by those who have been instrumental in compelling you and those associated with you to do what you evidently consider an ungentlemanly act, I should feel no concern personally, but only regret it on account of its authors. If they are satisfied with their course, I shall continue perfectly content.

The allegations which you mention as having been made in the United States in regard to myself, arose from my having sat at the banquet given to me in Sheffield with Mr. Roebuck, then a member of Parliament, and an invited guest, and for having consented at his request to be introduced to Mr. Laird, a member of the past and present Parliament, at a banquet given to me at Liverpool, who was also an invited guest, and for taking, when he offered it, his hand, and because of my continuing efforts to cultivate friendly feelings between the people of this country and my own.

That these imputations may well be borne with by me, when I was sent upon my present mission for the purpose of removing enmities, if I should find any, and confirming friendships, will readily be believed, notwithstanding a certain portion of the working men of London have thought it proper and within their province to endeavour to inflict what they designed to be a slight upon me. I say a portion of the working men of this city, for I have no reason to believe that I am not held in kind regard by that class of Englishmen here and elsewhere.

So far from having any such reason, the receptions which I have met with in Sheffield, Leeds, Worcester, Liverpool, Brighton, Birmingham, and in London also, have been such as to satisfy me that I stand well with all classes of her Majesty's subjects. And I may, therefore, submit with resignation to any adverse opinion which may be entertained by any part of any class within the limits of this city.

My information is that these are few. What influence has been brought to bear upon them I do not know. It is possible that some busybody, for interested ends of his own, may be at the bottom of it, or that such persons may even possibly desire, for some political end, that amicable relations between this country and my own shall not be established.

That I am justly subject to censure in regard to my conduct towards Messrs. Roebuck and Laird will not be believed by any portion of the unprejudiced and intelligent people of the United States, who have witnessed, not only without blame, but with pleasure, the course pursued by all the distinguished officers of the United States army, including General Sherman and Grant, towards the officers lately in the Confederate service.

These latter had sought to destroy the Government to which they owed allegiance, and thereby committed the highest of all political offences, and yet from the moment our late war terminated they were taken by the hand by our generals, and their former friendly relations were at once sincerely resumed. General Grant, whose devotion to his country no one doubts, has had in his house in Washington as a guest one of the most distinguished of the Confederate leaders.

If conduct like this is not only not censured, but approved, upon what grounds can it even be decently held that I should be censured for my course towards Messrs. Roebuck and Laird, who owed no allegiance whatever to the United States?

Thanking you, sir, and your committee for the courtesy shown me at our personal interview, and for the friendly terms of your note, I remain, with much regard, your obedient servant.

REVERDY JOHNSON.

Robert Coningsby, Esq., Chairman, &amp;c.

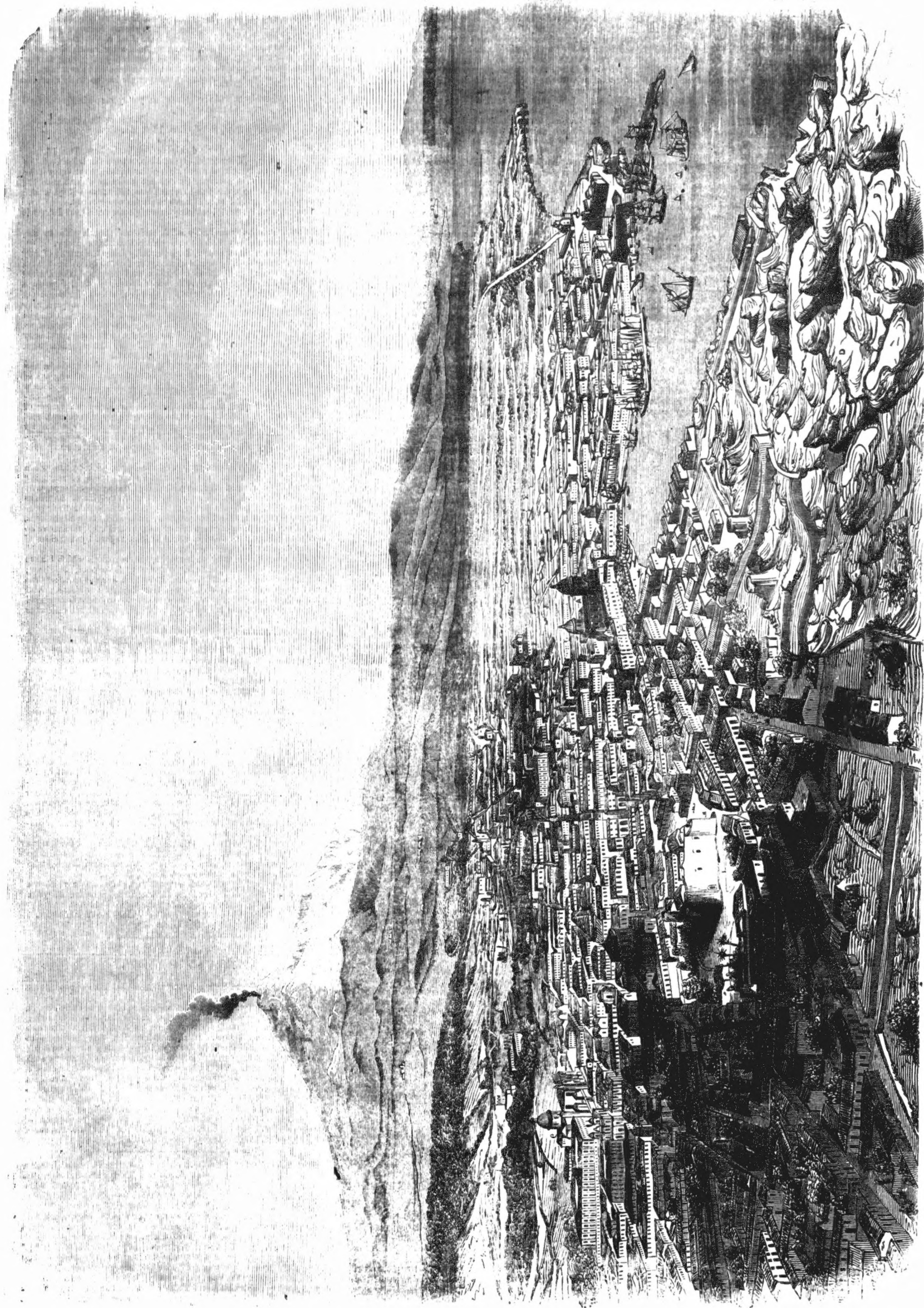
## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

IN the House of Lords, after the Lord Chancellor had read Her Majesty's message to both Houses, he was sworn as a peer of the realm, on the motion of Earl Granville, and took his place on the woolsack. The swearing-in of members was then continued. In the House of Commons, Mr. Ayrton moved for the new writs, and drew cheers from the House when he mentioned the names of Gladstone and Bright. A short discussion took place as to whether the House would be doing right in issuing a new writ for London in Mr. Goschen's place while a petition has been presented against his return. Mr. Ayrton explained that the petitioners did not claim the seat, and the motion was agreed to. Several notices of motion were then given. The House of Lords has adjourned to Thursday, Feb. 11th. The House of Commons has adjourned to Tuesday, the 29th inst., for the purpose of ordering on that day that the remaining writs should be issued for the re-election of Ministers. When that business is disposed of the Commons will adjourn to the 11th February.

The following letter has been addressed by the Bishop of London to the rector of St. Edmund the King and Martyr and St. Nicholas Acons in the City:—"Fulham-palace, S.W., Dec. 7, 1868.—My dear Mr. Hill,—A lady with whom you are acquainted has placed in my hands a letter which Mr. Lyne acknowledges to be his, in which that gentleman states that he proposes to excommunicate her daughter, and publish the sentence in the newspapers. He states that the daughter had 'broken a solemn vow of obedience to him, received and taken in the name of the Most Holy Trinity.' I consider this letter to show that I cannot with any propriety allow Mr. Lyne any longer to officiate in your church as he has hitherto done for some time past with my knowledge and allowance, though without any license. I know how much you have felt that the zeal of Mr. Lyne and his earnest appeals on the great Christian verities have affected many of your people for good, and I wish you could retain what is good in him, without being compromised by his peculiarities. But I have no doubt now that this cannot be.—Believe me to be, yours very faithfully, A. C. London. Rev. P. G. Hill."

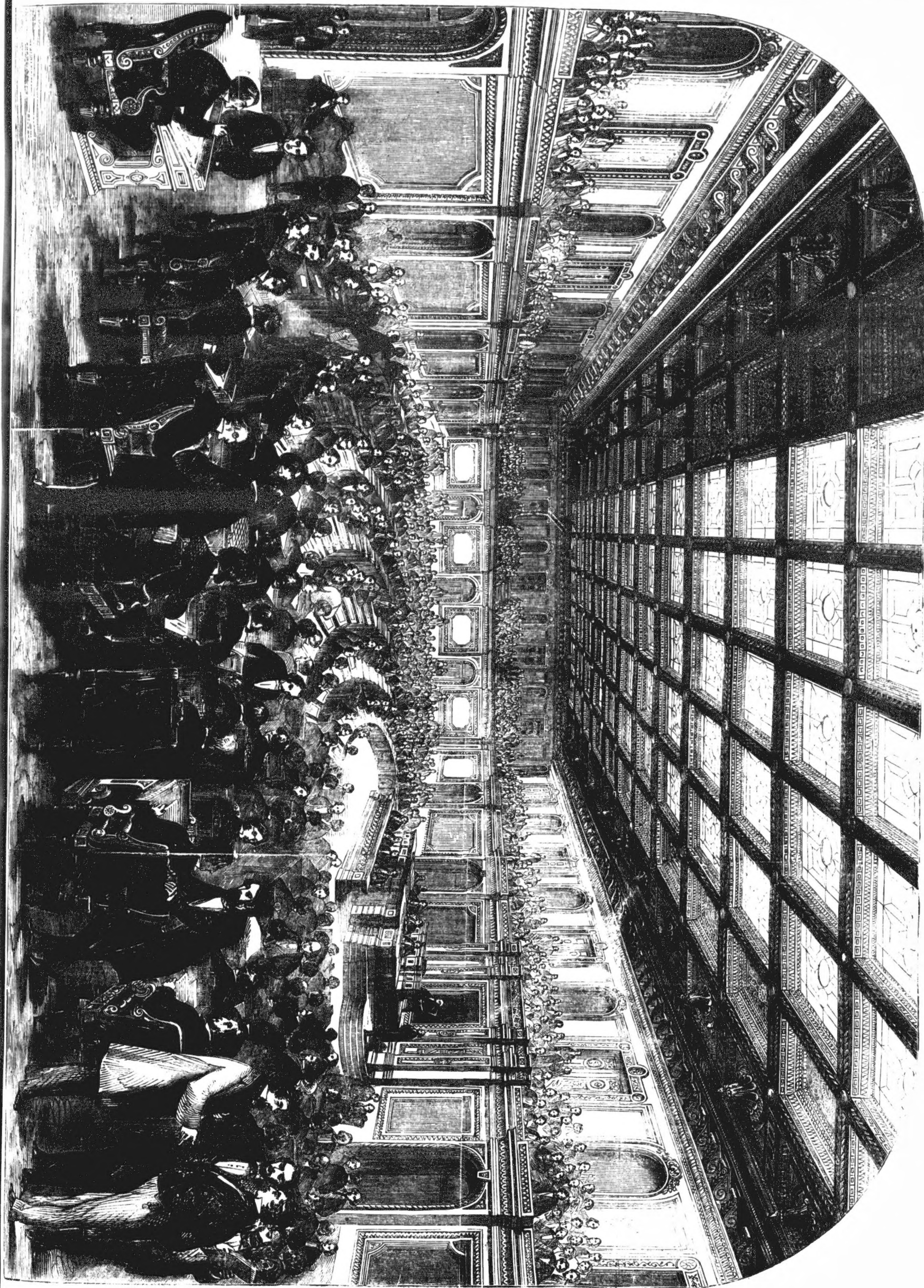




VIEW OF CATANIA AND VIEW OF MOUNT ETNA.—(SEE PAGE 819.)



VIEW OF CATANIA AND VIEW OF MOUNT ETNA.—(SEE PAGE 819.)





## FOREIGN AND GENERAL.

## FRANCE.

A REPORT is now reproduced in the *Nord* and *Gaulois*, that the Emperor has been extremely dissatisfied with the severity of the measures taken on the 3rd of December to redress the Baudin manifestation. I do not venture to predict M. Pinard's resignation, but I merely remark that the event would astonish no one. Troops do not like to be made fools of. The men do not scruple to say that they had each 75 cartouches, and the officers complain of having been kept on duty all day as though Paris had been in a state of siege, whereas, save the curious who congregated outside the cautiously-closed gates of the cemetery to see what was going on within, attracted thither, for the most part, by the squads of *sergents-de-ville* marching toward that part of the town, there was not a single human being absent from his usual avocation.

## FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.

The *Weser Zeitung* publishes advices from Berlin, according to which it is asserted in diplomatic circles that the English Government is endeavouring, in a confidential manner, to establish better relations between Prussia and France, without, however, making positive proposals for such purpose.

## RUSSIA, TURKEY, AND GREECE.

The journals of this city publish intelligence from Constantinople, which states that, in consequence of energetic action on the part of the Russian Ambassador, France, England, and Prussia represented to the Sublime Porte that the severe measures it purposed taking endangered the preservation of peace. They thereby induced the Porte to delay for a few days the final rupture with the Greek Government.

The Russian Ambassador is employing every means in his power to prevent diplomatic intercourse from being broken off, or, at all events, to obtain that the commercial relations between Turkey and Greece shall not be suddenly interrupted.

According to the same intelligence, Turkey is concentrating 40,000 men in Thessaly to invade Greece in case of the outbreak of war.

A telegram has been received in town from Corfu announcing that the Turkish Ambassador has withdrawn from Athens, and the telegram adds that a declaration of war is, it is believed, about to be declared. The excitement and enthusiasm in Corfu were very great.

## PORTUGAL.

In the expectation of the possible establishment of a Republic in Spain, and the annexationist tendency of that form of Government, the Portuguese Cabinet has determined to re-arm all the fortifications with rifled guns, and place the country generally in a position to resist aggression. The entrance of the Tagus will be armed with ordnance of the heaviest description. The Council of State met on Friday to consider the question of the new loan and the general financial state of the country. Heavy rains prevail, and the Tagus has overflowed its banks in some districts.

## INDIA.

The following items of news are from the *Times of India* published in Bombay on the 21st of November:—

Her Majesty's Indian troopship *Jumna*, with the head quarters and 6th Battery 21st Brigade R.A., and details, left Bombay for Suez on the 15th November.

Muscat is still unsettled. Colonel Pelly has returned to the Gulf, but, we believe, with instructions from the Government of India, which will prevent anything being done to restore order. The matter should be left to the Bombay Government.

Great inconvenience has been experienced owing to the continued interruption of the Indo-European telegraph.

The Commander-in-Chief has expressed his admiration of the manner in which the Huzara campaign was conducted.

The little Keonjhar war was conducted, Sir William Mansfield tells us, to his entire satisfaction.

Reports from the famine-stricken districts of Northern India are not improved. The same applies to the Punjab, the Nizam's territories, and Bengal. Various famine works have been ordered in Guzerat.

Orders have been issued to proceed with the Colaba cantonment for the Bombay garrison.

The Bombay University examinations commenced on the 17th instant, when 637 candidates presented themselves for matriculation. This is about 100 in excess of last year.

The 2nd Regiment (Queen's Royals), from Aden, arrived in Bombay on November 14, in the steamers *Asia* and *Scotia*, and reached Poona on the 16th idem.

It is said that Colonel H. W. Holland is to be appointed Controller of Military Finance, and no one who knows what patronage will do is surprised at the rumour.

Afghanistan is again the scene of civil war. Sirdar Abdool Rahman Kahn was last heard of about sixty miles from Cabool at the head of 40,000 fighting men. The Ameer Shere Ali Khan had despatched three generals to arrest his progress.

The Scotchmen in Bombay and their clansmen in Calcutta are to celebrate St. Andrew's Day by the usual annual dinner.

## AMERICA.

The Philadelphia school officers have resolved to eliminate all reading-books from the public schools, and substitute daily newspapers for the use of the schools. By this means, they say, the rising generation will be made acquainted with "Congressional debates, state affairs, wars and their causes, accidents, floods and fires, great public improvements, &c., subjects upon which the youthful mind will feed much more profitably than upon beautiful orations or pathetic fancy writing."

THE MURDER OF MR. D'ARCY M'GEE.—The convict Whelan, now lying under sentence of death for the assassination of Mr. D'Arcy M'Gee, on whose behalf a writ of habeas corpus has lately been granted, is respite until the 29th inst.

## SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

## THE WESTMINSTER PLAY.

This year the play chosen was the "Phormio," one of the best of all, and admirably suited for acting.

In the construction of this play great art is displayed, and in the opinion of no less an authority than Madame Dacier, in vivacity, point, and genuine humour, it is superior to any other of Terence, not excepting even the "Adelphi." The diction is pure and elegant in the extreme, and the character of Phormio is of higher cast, and more ably drawn, in our judgment, than any other parasite in Terence or in Plautus either. Nausistrata is a lively sketch of a shrewish wife, and her better half, Chremes, a capital specimen of the model hen-pecked husband. Chremes himself is the very pattern of an old screw, with a dash of sly licentiousness at the bottom; Geta is a clever and witty slave; and Phormio, as a parasite by profession, is one of those who did their best to lead young men into scrapes—and out of them, too, occasionally—two thousand years ago much as they do now. In fact he is a gentleman who lives by his wits.

## SCULLERS' RACE FOR £50.

On Tuesday afternoon a scullers' race for £25 a side came off from Putney to Barnes, between Arthur Iles, of Kew, and John

Coxen, of Twickenham, both watermen. They have met twice before at the Thames National Regatta, and on each occasion Iles has proved the victor. Nevertheless he was the non-favourite, 5 to 4 being laid on the other at the start. They have both proved themselves good men. Iles trained at home, and Coxen from Mr. Woollett's, the Red Lion, Putney. He was coached by George Hammetton, while Joe Wise, of Kew, did the like for Iles. A steamer accompanied, and Mr. C. Wilcox, of Barnes, was the sole umpire. Iles had the best station, and when they stripped, in point of physical development and conformation he appeared vastly superior to his opponent, who was extremely narrow in the loins, and devoid of much muscle in the back. Iles at once dashed out with the lead, and in half a mile was nearly clear; Coxen then came up, and after a fine race to the Grass Wharf Iles got away again, and was a length and a half clear ahead to Hammersmith, after which he allowed Coxen to come up, and as they left Corney reach, and worked the north shore, Coxen was only half a length astern; he made a fine start, and drew level, and after a fine race right home, won by a yard.

A notice has been sent from Cold Overton Hall, near Oakham, to Mr. Tailby, the master of the hounds principally hunting in the neighbourhood of Cold Overton, that for the future fox hunting will not be permitted on the estates of Mrs. Frewen Turner. This is, of course, carrying out the intimation contained in Mr. C. H. Frewen's letter to the Duke of Rutland, immediately before the election for North Leicestershire.—*Lincoln Mercury*.

THE DERBY DISPUTE.—The dispute as to the course for the Derby is not yet settled. The following certificate from Mr. Clark is taken from the *Calendar of Friday*: "I hereby certify that I have examined the race course over which it is proposed to run the Epsom spring meeting of 1869. I find it will differ very little in form from the course over which the races took place this year, and I am of opinion that it is quite as good for racing purposes; the proposed new turn at Tattenham corner being an improvement on the present one."

## MISS DEAVEREAUX'S VACATION.

(Continued from page 811.)

"See how buoyant it is, how it swings on a breath. One can imagine it to be inhabited with all manner of sweet fancies and delightful thoughts that pass in and out among its loopholes, like swallows nesting in a sand-bank—little snatches of song, little bubbles of laughter, tender words and thrilling whispers and the odour of happiness."

"Is it impregnable? I mean to storm it with sighs. I covet these sweet fancies which you have built into it. I want to know if they have anything to do with the thought of—of me?"

"I shall mount guard and 'let the portcullis fall.'"

"And if that shouldn't avail?"

"Then I must do as the Romans do."

"Surrender; and the castle will be mine."

"It will only be a castle-in-the-air, you know after all."

"Of this castle-in-the-air,  
Have a care, have a care!  
Enter therein, you're daring,  
Only amble armor wearing;  
For no exit is, I know;  
Hope, herself, misleads you so."

"Hope is a gay deceiver, eh? Well, do you know, little girl, that I have only ten minutes in which to reach the cars?"

"Help me suspend my castle from the ceiling first; for practically it is a fly-trap, and you shall see it shiver in all the little currents of air."

"You should have a chameleon to live in it," he said, having satisfactorily arranged it, and giving his gaze to her. "Now thank me properly and let me go."

"I have not been keeping you, Sir."

"If you haven't, I should like to know who has."

"Caprice or accident or—"

"René, René," he said, taking both her hands in his. "You wound me with such words. Look up and smile on me, or as sure as Fate I shall—lose the train!"

"That is, you will stay here? I shan't smile then, if frowning will keep you."

"It's no use, I must be off."

"It makes no difference to you whether I smile or frown, after all."

"If you knew what a difference, René!"

But before she could reply he had closed the door behind him and was gone.

"He called me René," she mused, regarding herself in the old-fashioned bevelled mirror. "No one has called me René since so very long!" and the picture in the mirror being quite blurred by this time, she went to look at the other picture in the dark drawing-room.

She had known Felix now for just two months, she had grown to look for his coming as one looks for a holiday, to hang upon his words; he made her world; his opinions, his tastes, his wishes were the contemplation of her lonely hours when he himself was not present; her thoughts revolved about him as the serial current revolves about the earth; he threw a halo round the present, the future beckoned through rosy distances, the past was no longer but a picturesque dream; she read the books he advised, wore the colours he preferred, and forgot everything he did not choose to remember. When he kissed her hand one day quite unexpectedly the happy tears choked her voice, while a strange transport of pain shivered through her being as if he had stabbed her to the heart instead. For years she had been starving for love, now that it was possible, now that the harvest was ripening, did anything forbid her? But a first love has always the charm of a new horizon; what wonder then, when the horizon stretched away in endless and alluring perspective, if she yearned to follow, and forget that the sun sets at last upon every prospect, however fair and large?

She said to herself that she was quite recovered now, that she ought to return to her work, but still she delayed. She could walk and ride, and sit up late at night, and eat without caution; but a little while after any unforeseen excitement—and her life was full of such now—Nature would seem to demur and demand absolute rest. But she made light of these attacks, and was never happier than when Felix came to sit by her side, while his large, melancholy eyes softened in gazing at her, and became suffused with a tender mist through which they shone like two stars in partial eclipse. Indeed, she must have known that he loved her already; and what did oppressive languors or any form of physical pain signify after that? By-and-by they would pass and disappear, but this—this would last for ever and ever. In the meanwhile there was little or nothing of the invalid in her appearance, there was no attenuation of the body, the colour palpitated on her cheek with every word or varying mood, her eyes had a steady glow and animation, smiles seemed the heritage of those full lips. Every thing spoke of the morning of happiness; nothing suggested that night and sorrow were at hand.

As for Felix, fortune had so persistently favoured him hitherto that he doubted not but all his days would round themselves to infinite felicities; and if he discovered any sacrifices to be made in the near or far-away future I think he did not shrink from them, but rather gloried that it was possible to resign anything for love and René. That Fate should require of him nothing but René herself was scarcely likely to enter into his calculations, since—in spite of his melancholy eyes, which were, perhaps, merely an affair of physical conformation—he bore the agis of a sanguine temperament from which doubt and fear recoiled harmlessly. Every morning now he would take René out for an airing in the

park before going to business; sometimes extending the drive into the green country, where Nature was at liberty to work her miracles of song and fragrance and perfected leaf; often dining on rustic fare at some village inn, and returning silent and happy in the growing starlight. These were halcyon days for René, in which she experienced a novel sensation of buoyancy, as if she were indeed endowed with the wings of the morning. But by some strange contradiction, peculiar to moments of great exhilaration, the airs that seemed most to haunt her were the fearful adagios of despair rather than the inspirations of present joy.

"It is setting in for a storm," said Felix, coming in one gusty evening. "I don't like storms down at the beach. I shall stay here instead, and have fair weather so to speak."

"You don't like storms at the beach? Why, it is just what beaches are good for," said René looking up from her work with a smile of welcome. "For my part, I should like to live in a lighthouse in mid-ocean and know what danger means."

"For my part, I know sufficiently well what danger means," he returned, laughing. "Oh, it sickens me like the sight of blood, those heaped up waves, that resonant thunder!"

"It is thundering now," said the literal and quaking Mrs. Bevis, going to close the shutters. "I will light the gas; it kind of blots out the lightning and makes one feel more secure."

"It's just the night for cheerful company," said René.

"Yes," put in Mrs. Bevis. "We made nothing of a storm like this when I was young. We had our friends in,—our game at whist, and—"

"We can have our game at whist now; there are cards in the library. What do you say, René?"

"I am ready; but we are only three."

"Oh, I'll have dummy; I always had a fancy for her. She plays whist to some purpose, and she doesn't trump any of my tricks," said Mrs. Bevis.

"What is better than we intend to do?"

"What is it you like best in a game at whist?" asked René, taking up the ace of hearts. "Oh, what are trumps?"

"Hearts are trumps, of course; and I like my partner best," answered Felix.

"As for me," said Mrs. Bevis, "after I've once seen my hand the play is done; it's just the luck of the thing that interests me. If I can't take three tricks I haven't a morsel of interest left. You lead, René. Oh no, it's dummy's, to be sure."

"Dummy leads trumps!" cried René. "I should always like to play second or fourth hand, there's less responsibility in either. But, after all, what I like in the game—"

"Is to take the trick," said Felix, smiling the action to the word.

"Yes. The manœuvring; the guessing, you call it; the deploying my forces to the best possible advantage; remembering the ins and outs, saving my knaves, making on my low trumps, and knowing a thirteenth when I see him!"

"That was a dreadful clap," asserted Mrs. Bevis, a prospect of the thunder; "it almost shook the teeth out of my head. How are the honours, Mr. Felix? I had two. Dear no, I didn't; it was dummy who had the ace, after all."

"And René played that!"

"Dear, so she did. But the odd trick's mine."

"The thunder demoralizes your memory; you have the odd trick, but the honours belong to your niece."

"Well, it's all in the family," said René. "Did you see that blue flash, Felix? It was like cold steel, glittering and sharp!" and then she paused, and blushed, and made a misdeal. She had called him Felix, that was all.

"I forgive the pretty blunder," he said, equivocally, throwing her an arch glance. "Pass the cards to Mrs. Bevis, René; we've lost the deal."

"What are you laughing at?" asked René, after the blush had subsided and she had stolen a look at Felix, who was smiling without knowing it.

"I was laughing at your dismay at losing the deal," he answered; "at least that was the beginning of it."

"And what was the end?"

"I shan't tell you, O daughter of Eve!" for the truth was, he had been thinking of his mother and sister down at the beach, and smiling at the picture he was painting of those high and mighty ladies suddenly arriving to find their elegant son and brother playing at whist with the housekeeper and her niece, and enjoying it, too! Not that he by any means esteemed it a condescension on his part; but he knew too well their aristocratic ideas not to be amused at the shock these would receive from a knowledge of his present employment; for was it not worth his mother's indignation and his sister's sneers to be so near René that he might touch her hand, and Mrs. Bevis be none the wiser? So near that he could constrain her gaze and be assured that those eyes shone only for himself? So near that he could hear her heart beat, the quick breath come and go at his whispered word, could see the blush painting on the cheek? How did sneers and family pride and the cold shoulder of the world weigh in the balance against these? Let any lover answer. So there they sat, long after the rubber had vanquished them, talking in that delicious half-tone which only lovers and gossips know how to use to advantage, exchanging opinions and tastes, recounting a score of anecdotes of their childhood, going over the early events of their first acquaintance which already seemed an antediluvian epoch, till presently Mrs. Bevis, who had been obligingly nodding in her chair, occasionally bringing herself up with a lurch and asking some chaotic question of her oblivious companions, made a more desperate effort than hitherto, and startled them from their sweet absorption with a loud query concerning the weather. René rose then and threw open a window. "The clouds are breaking," she said; "the storm is over."

Felix went to look out with her; he laid one hand gently on her shoulder while he counted her rings with the other.

"Loves me—loves me not. Haven't you another ring, René? A wedding-ring would remedy that. There's a star on the edge of that cloud. One? There's a handful. What are you saying, René?"

"Star light, star bright,  
The first star I've seen to-night;  
Wish I may, wish I might  
Have the wish I wish to-night."

"Is that a spell? And when does it take effect?"

"Oh, that's the star's business!"

"And you wish—"

"That is also the star's business."

"And I have no part in it, René? No more then if I were a dweller in that star?"

"No dwelling more, by sea or shore,  
But only in thy heart,"

she sang, softly, without replying.

"You make me shudder whenever you sing that dismal dithyramb," he said; "I feel as if I were already dead."

"I was thinking," she answered, "that perhaps all these little gusts that blow across our faces and then are gone, are caused by the disembodied in their passage through space; and I was wondering if you would recognise it, if I myself parted the waves of air and sent a cold current to ruffle your hair."

"You are growing spectral, René; I shall see through you presently. What put such fancies into your brain? Come, it's time you were in bed, these late hours are raising the—ghosts."

They said good-night on the landing outside her door; a very tedious good-night, thought the estimable Mrs. Bevis waiting for René in the seclusion of her own room.

(To be Continued.)



## LITERATURE, SCIENCE &amp; ART.

"Report of the Proceedings of the Workmen's Technical Education Committee, 1868."

THIS little pamphlet is published by the Working Men's Club. It is full of useful information on the subject to which it relates.

"Bible Animals." By the Rev. J. G. Wood, M.A., F.L.S., London, Longman, Green, Reader, and Dyer, Paternoster-row.

THIS tenth part of this very delightful work is now published, and we need pay it no higher encomium than to say it equals its predecessors. The object of the work we need scarcely remind our readers is to give a description of every animal mentioned in the Bible, a very important thing in the elucidation of many obscure texts. The present number treats of The Mule; Swine; The Elephant; The Coney or Hyrax; The Illustrations are The Conies in their Homes in the Rocks; The Wild Boar of the Wood Wasting the Vineyard; and Wild Asses Hunted in the Desert.

"Beeton's Dictionary of Geography." Ward, Lock, and Tyler. London: Paternoster-row.

THIS is a Universal Gazetteer, containing upwards of 12,000 distinct and complete articles. It is amply and ably illustrated by coloured maps, ancient, modern, and Biblical; with several hundred engravings of the capitals of the world, English county towns, the strong places on the earth, courses of the principal rivers, and localities of general interest. The present number is 12. It contains a nice plate of Syracuse, another of Toulouse, and minor plates of Bedford, Thebes, Teneriffe, Tunbridge Castle, Tunis, Turin, Stockholm, Strassbourg Cathedral, and Table Bay. There are two other good plates of more pretension, Tortola and Trinidad.

"The Plague of Beggars." By a London Physician. London: Renshaw, Strand.

THE object of this little work is to dissuade the public from indiscriminate alms-giving, and the work has gone through three editions. The author chooses for his motto a passage from the Apocryphal Book of Ecclesiasticus, as if it were a book of Sacred Scripture, and laid down laws binding upon us; "Do well unto him that is lowly, but give not to the ungodly: hold back thy hand, and give it not unto him, lest he overmaster thee thereby." There is some worldly wisdom in this—it is curt in style, and artful and cunning in spirit, and with that blink of over-caution it which never is and cannot be respected. It is in the teeth of the doctrine of the canonical books of Scripture which exhort us to imitate him who causes "his sun to shine upon the just and upon the unjust." Some of the author's statements will take the boards of guardians by surprise, especially when he assures them that "England is a beggar-loving country." The author is a great deal too sweeping in his assertions; nevertheless, he has said many things well, propounds some truths, and deserves a hearing.

"The Girl of the Period." An Almanack for 1869. Echo office, 19, Catherine-street, Strand.

OUR contemporary and near neighbour is very enterprising. Everything is done to push forward the newspaper so appropriately designated. We hope it will never be of the order of Paddy Blake's Echo, who, when he put the question, "How do you do, Paddy Blake," received the answer, "Paddy well, I thank you." However that may be, the Almanack oddly called "The Girl of the Period" is first-rate. As a mere Almanack one is as good as another, but we may repeat in this instance what the Irishman at a public meeting said when an orator declared that "one man was as good as another." Pat, delighted with the sentiment, shouted out "Ay, and better too." The illustrations here are admirable. The Girl of the Period takes every known style, and appears under a few original disguises. The fun in this volume is rampant, and the subject varied and agreeable. Miss Echo runs through all the signs of the Zodiac with a graphic caricature of the Girl of the Period, suited to each month. The work is literally "up to fun," and beats "Punch" hollow.

"The Nuisance of Street Music." By a London Physician. London, Renshaw, Strand.

THE Author is moved to put forth this little work by his sympathy with "the sick, the sensitive, and the studious." Very kind of him; and to all these street music is, indeed, a nuisance whether it is a volunteer band or a barrel organ. But to vast numbers of the humbler classes who have no other opportunities of hearing music, but in the music-hall, occasionally, a hardy-gurdy or a German band affords delight. They are the miseries of invalids and the mercies of nurse-maids and babies. Red Lion-square is a famous place for enjoying a good barrel organ. The children flock out from all the thickly populated streets around; and as the houses in the square are chiefly occupied by offices, the occupants have gone home before the hour of joy arrives. The young boys and girls from the age when they begin to toddle up to man and womanhood nearly, dance on the broad flagways, and wonderfully well too. Yes, it is an absolute truth that multitudes for whom we ought to have some consideration, as well as for students and sensitive persons find in the street minstrels most acceptable visitors. The physician cannot have everything for his class, leaving the poor out of the question; or they may take it into their heads to have a great deal more that he does not like them to have in and out of the streets.

"Poems Written in Barracks." By Alexander Hume Butler. London: Longman, Green, and Co.

THOSE who have not yet made themselves acquainted with these poems have a new pleasure in store. They are amongst the most exquisite productions of modern English poetry. Mr. Butler is a true poet; there is, however, nothing of "the fine frenzy" style about him, his poems are like the primrose and the daffodil, and the snowdrop among flowers—simple and beautiful. Mr. Butler is chiefly characterised by a pure taste, refined imagination, delicate feeling, and a pathos at once soft and profound. The harmony of his numbers is a great charm, in this charming production. He has received testimonials of respect and admiration from men in the highest ranks of literature and of society. The poems are described as written in Barracks. Mr. Butler held, we believe, some rank in a militia regiment, and having no taste for the coarser enjoyments pursued around him, cultivated more closely his love for the muse.

Some of the poems in this volume have been already published in "Belgravia," "The Quiver," "Chambers' Journal," and other journals; we are glad to see them appear again in a more permanent form: others are made public in the present volume. Mr. Butler gives us no preface, and tells us nothing about himself, but we can see his heart if not his history in these delightful emanations of his genius.

"Now or Never." By Charles A. Beach. Author of "Lost Lezore," "Left to the World," &c., Virtue and Co., Ivy-lane. The author calls his work an Autobiography, by which the trials and perils of Frederick Lonsdale are made known to the world. We have never read a more interesting book. The adventures are thrilling, and so skillfully related, that the heart and mind of the reader are chained to them until the finale affords time to breathe. The style is terse, pointed, perspicuous, often rising to eloquence, and always graphic in description. It would

be impossible within the space at our disposal to take up all the chapters, and give the pith of each story. The most exciting and sensational in the book, is the desertion from on boardship by our hero, and a companion; their journey in the African wilderness; their bivouac on a rock; at the foot of which next morning they found a lion waiting for them. His feline majesty was in no hurry, he stayed there all day and all night again. The companion of our hero became frantic and endeavoured to throw him over to the wild beast which he was sane enough to know, would drag him to the adjacent thicket and devour him. A fierce struggle for life ensued, and the aggressor met the fate he attempted to inflict. The hero of the story made his way to the nearest seaport, after having been beaten and robbed on the way, and finally found shelter on board a Portuguese ship. It is a most fascinating book, and is and ought to be a great success.

THE *Nautical Almanac* for 1872, has just been published. As many as 105 planets are entered.

FINE Art Critics complain of the great falling off in taste and power in Gustave Dore, who won so great celebrity.

LIVERPOOL is about to erect a marble statue of the Rev. Dr. Hugh McNeill, who, after a lengthened term of service in that town, has acceded to the deanery of Ripon.

MR. BROWNING has produced another poem which equals any he has written, and is of thrilling interest; it is entitled "The Ring and the Book."

LIVERPOOL AND MR. CHARLES DICKENS.—At an influential meeting held in the mayor's parlour, Liverpool, on Friday, it was resolved to invite Mr. C. Dickens, on the occasion of his farewell readings next month, to a public banquet.

As a proof of the remarkable accuracy now attained in the manufacture of philosophical instruments, a chronograph, invented by Capt. Noble, R.A., for measuring the velocity of projectiles within the bore of a gun, and lately used by the Ordnance Select Committee, registers the hundred-thousandth of a second.

SOME British Naval officers have erected a monument to the memory of Alexander Selkirk for so many years the solitary resident of the Island of Juan Fernandez. The fact has suggested the idea of a monument in London to the literary and political worthy De Foe, the author of Robinson Crusoe.

"UNDER THE CROWN."—A new shilling monthly magazine, bearing this title, is announced to appear with the new year. It is, we understand, to be a magazine of general literature, conducted by servants of the Crown, a class which, as is well known, provides a large proportion of the magazine literature of the day.

WE have before us Nos. 4 and 5 of Anthony Trollope's new novel, "He Knew he was Right." Every number carries us further into the interest of the story. Mr. Trollope, we are inclined to believe, stands alone in his power of bringing people and places vividly before the reader, and in transforming his characters into friends, who live and breathe among us.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.—The Exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water-colours is open at 53, Pall Mall. It is the third, and of no preceding has the average of merit been higher. Nearly all the names are good ones, and they are extremely well represented. Guido Bach's contributions this year would alone save the collection if it needed saving, which it does not.

WE are sorry to be able to gather no recent account of progress having been made towards the establishing of the well-promising scheme for the revival of the British Institution in union with the Burlington Club. It is understood that the directors of the Institution are willing to devote the funds, about £15,000 at their command, to the object of this scheme, but nothing seems to have been done of late.

UNDER the high patronage of M. Victor Hugo a new paper is about to be started, amongst the contributors to which will be M. Rochefort. Its title was to have been *L'Avant Garde*. This has, however, been changed to *Journal des Exilés*. But to what exiles does the title allude? There is no such individual to be found as a French political exile, considering that a general amnesty was proclaimed about fourteen years ago, and Victor Hugo is as free to live in Paris as are his sons.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS, in place of his usual Christmas number of *All the Year Round*, has issued in a neat volume the extra numbers published during the past nine years. These comprise the following well-known stories:—"The Haunted House," "A Message from the Sea," "Tom Tiddler's Ground," "Somebody's Luggage," "Mrs. Lirriper's Lodgings," "Mrs. Lirriper's Legacy," "Dr. Marigold's Prescriptions," "Mugby Junction," and "No Thoroughfare." Additional interest is imparted to the volume by the authors' names being appended to the different portions of each story.

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC ALARM.—Mr. J. H. Guest, of Nassau-street, New York, has introduced a very simple form of alarm, which is equally applicable for communicating between the several apartments of a house and detecting fire and burglary. The electricity is generated with a sulphate of copper battery, which can be placed out of the way in any convenient position. Two methods are employed to give an alarm of fire; one being the expansion of mercury, and the other the expansion of a column of air. The simplicity of the alarm is such that only a few minutes will suffice for anyone to understand the decided improvements that make it the only apparatus that is perfect for the detection of burglars &c.—*Mining Journal*.

THE Paris papers state that one volume of the memoirs of the late M. Berryer, prepared under his direction, by his friend Paul Andral, is ready for publication. It is well known that M. Berryer had amassed a vast quantity of materials for biographical purposes. He not only kept, but carefully docketed every letter he received. His correspondence, which was very large, fills twelve boxes. Besides these letters, he has left numerous MSS., all arranged in his library at Paris with great method. M. Hausmann's destructive proceedings were, it is stated, a constant source of anxiety to him; for if his house in the Rue Neuve des Petits Champs had been demolished, he thought it would have been quite impossible for him to have removed them.

IN the A B C Despatch Box—invented, we believe, by one who uses but does not make such articles—we have a great improvement on the ordinary leather receptacle for papers. Every part of the new despatch box has its own merit: but the chief points of the invention are, the sliding tray and the alphabetical chambers in the body of the box. The sliding tray enables you to get at the papers without taking your case to pieces; though the tray can be taken out, if need be. The lettered chambers may also be taken from the box, and used as a case for keeping letters on the writing-table. A man who has the A B C Despatch Box, which is made by Messrs. Jenner & Knewstubb, will have no excuse for keeping his papers in disorder.

MR. GEORGE DENNIS is encamped at Sardis, hard at work for the British Museum; Mr. R. P. Pullan is encamped at Priene for the Dilettanti Society, and Mr. Wood has received a further grant from the Museum to have explorations carried on at Ephesus. The fever has disappeared, and the usual healthy weather is expected, but no results can as yet be looked for from the explorers. The Bishop of Gibraltar has arrived in the district to consecrate a small English church at Bojash. His lordship, of course, visited the scene of the labours of his predecessors, St. Paul, at Ephesus, and also Aidin; and though he did not fight with wild beasts at Ephesus, he had the opportunity, under the auspices of the railway authorities, of spending a night with the wild beasts, amid the howling of wolves, jackals, &c., his carriage and some goods waggons having been dropped behind in the dark. When the train got near Smyrna the casualty was found out, and

after some hours the Bishop was released from his schismatic congregation.

A MARKED degeneration has been observed to have taken place of late years in the *physique* of the inhabitants of this metropolis. The true Parisian is stunted in growth, and of muddy complexion; his children are undersized, emaciated, and pale. He chiefly dies of anæmia—at least, if we are to believe one of our Paris *savants*, Dr. Raoul le Roy, who has made this subject a special study for many years. According to M. le Roy, for instance, in spite of the solicitude manifested by Government towards the hygienic welfare of all classes, in spite of the new plantations, the new boulevards and open squares, the amount of carbonic acid produced by the pulmonary emanations of two millions of human beings, each of whom daily exhales 219 grammes of oxide of carbon, is something frightful. To this noxious vapour must be added that produced by the gas manufactories, &c., &c. Another cause for the impoverished blood is the enormous increase of the use of tobacco and alcohol. The consumption of the latter has exactly doubled since the year 1825. As to tobacco, in 1832 it produced a tax of 28,000,000*fr.*; whilst in 1882 the consumption of tobacco brought into the Government a sum of 180,000,000*fr.* In 1852, 200,000,000 cigars were smoked in Paris, whereas in 1867 the number increased to 761,625,000. These facts I gather from Le Roy's book, "L'Anémie des Grandes Villes."

PRO BONO PUBLICO.—A good deal of attention is attracted among the passengers in Ludgate-hill by works in front of Mr. J. W. Benson's premises. Certain machinery, which Mr. Benson has devoted to the service of the public, is concealed from their view, but its action is to indicate upon ground plate-glass dials several facts of importance connected with the flight of time. One panel on the first floor front has an outer circle marked with the twelve months in the year, and an indicator that takes twelve months in performing the circuit, with a rest at each of the twelve months. Within this outer ring are two smaller circles, each supplied with an indicator—one pointing to the day of the month, and of course taking a month to perform its revolution; the other indicating the day of the week, and performing its revolution hebdomadally. A second dial—an ordinary clock face—indicates the hours and minutes of day and night in the usual way by "the long hand for the minutes, the short hand for the hours," the one, of course, by two, and the other by twenty-four diurnal revolutions. A third dial is divided on an outer circle into the thirty-two points of the compass, and fitted with a very sensitively adjusted pointer, which indicates with rapidity and accuracy the slightest variation in the direction of the wind. The four cardinal points, the intermediates, and sub-intermediates, are lettered, and the remaining sixteen sub-points marked on the circle. The public are thus furnished, in these three dials, with a perpetual calendar, a clock, and a compass.

A DISGRACE TO THE CHURCH AND THE COUNTRY.  
—SALE OF THE DUKE OF NORFOLK'S CHURCH LIVINGS.

ON Tuesday afternoon a good many clergymen, speculators, and others were attracted to the Auction Mart, in Tokenhouse-yard, by an announcement that several of the ecclesiastical benefices which are in the gift of the Duke of Norfolk would be publicly sold by Messrs. Farebrother and Clark, of Lancaster-place. The "conditions" stated that the sales were made under a power of sale and exchange contained in a family settlement of the Duke of Norfolk's estates, dated the 31st of May, 1839. The settled estates were formerly subject to several mortgage charges, all of which, so far as the advowsons were affected, were, by indenture dated the 10th day of February, 1859, released or otherwise discharged. The advowsons (with one exception) were mentioned in the settlement of 1839, but it could be shown that the presentations had been made by the dukes for the time being, or persons claiming under them. Inasmuch as some of the dukes had been Roman Catholics, the presentations had been at times made by other persons. One of the advowsons was not the property of the Norfolk family until 1791, when it was purchased from Sir John Honeywood and his trustees by Charles, Duke of Norfolk.

## OUR LILY.

THE angels dropped us a wee white flower,  
Yes, surely it was from heaven it fell:  
Then came the wind and the beating shower,  
But it was sheltered down in our dell.

And it grew and grew through the fresh spring days,  
The sweetest blossom that ever God made:  
Then came the sun with his scorching rays,  
But down in our dell there was cool and shade.

And it grew and grew in the summer air,  
It was a Lily of Paradise,  
And we watched it open each day more fair,  
Nothing on earth so dear in our eyes.

And tenderly we fenced it about,  
And the angels of heaven they guarded it well:  
Then came the time of the sultry drought,  
But the brook ran clear in our shadowy dell.

So it grew and grew, come foul, come fair,  
And never a soil on its whiteness stood,  
And, because the angels made it their care,  
From good and bad it drew only good.

And oh! the blessing to see it grow,  
And I think that our hearts both grew as it grew;  
And oh! we loved it, we loved it so!  
And we called it ours and thought we spoke true.

But at last it had grown so sweet and so white,  
That the angels could not leave it us still,  
And they came and took it away in the night,  
One sad still night when the mist was chill.

And oh! the blank when our lily went!  
And we look in each other's faces alone,  
And we say sometimes, "Well, it was but lent,"  
Yet, even in Heaven, we call it our own.

And I think it must be meant for us at last,  
For would God have made us love it in vain?  
Perhaps, if the gate of Heaven were past,  
His hand would give us our blossom again.

—*Ladies' Magazine*.

DISRAELI IN HIS YOUTH.—The following is a sketch of Mr. Disraeli's appearance at this dawning period of his career. His ringlets of silken black hair, his flashing eyes, his effeminate and piping voice, his dress-coat of black velvet, lined with white satin; his white kid gloves, with his wrist surrounded by a long hanging fringe of black silk, and his ivory cane, of which the handle, inlaid with gold, was relieved by more black silk in the shape of a tassel. Every one laughed at him for being affected, but the women declared that his was an affectation of the best style, and they felt his personal vanity was a flattering homage to their most notorious weakness. Such was the perfumed boy exquisite who forced his way into the saloons of peeresses. Men held him in light esteem; but observant women who as a rule are more discerning judges of young men than themselves, prophesied that he would live to be a great man.—*M'Gulchrist's "Life of Mr. Disraeli."*



## THE DUCHY OF CORNWALL OFFICE.

The offices of the Duchy of Cornwall were formerly at Somerset House. In 1854 the present building (of which we give an engraving on this page) was commenced on a piece of land at Buckingham-gate, Piccadilly, close to Buckingham Palace. The site was purchased for £4,300, and the building cost about £10,000. The Duchy of Cornwall has been vested on the eldest sons of the Kings of England since the reign of Edward III., its hereditary revenue being appropriated as a provision for the heir apparent, and the Cornwall mines, from which the greater part is now derived, are under a peculiar jurisdiction.

## MR. DISRAELI'S FIRST SPEECH IN PARLIAMENT.

Nearly thirty-one years ago, namely, on Thursday, December 7, 1837, Mr. Disraeli made his first speech in the House of Commons. The debate was on the "Spottiswoode Subscription." This subscription had just been denounced by Mr. O'Connell as "a struggle by which the English Protestant nation was called upon to put out the representatives of the Irish Roman Catholics." Mr. O'Connell having concluded amid "loud and long-continued cheering," the report proceeds:—

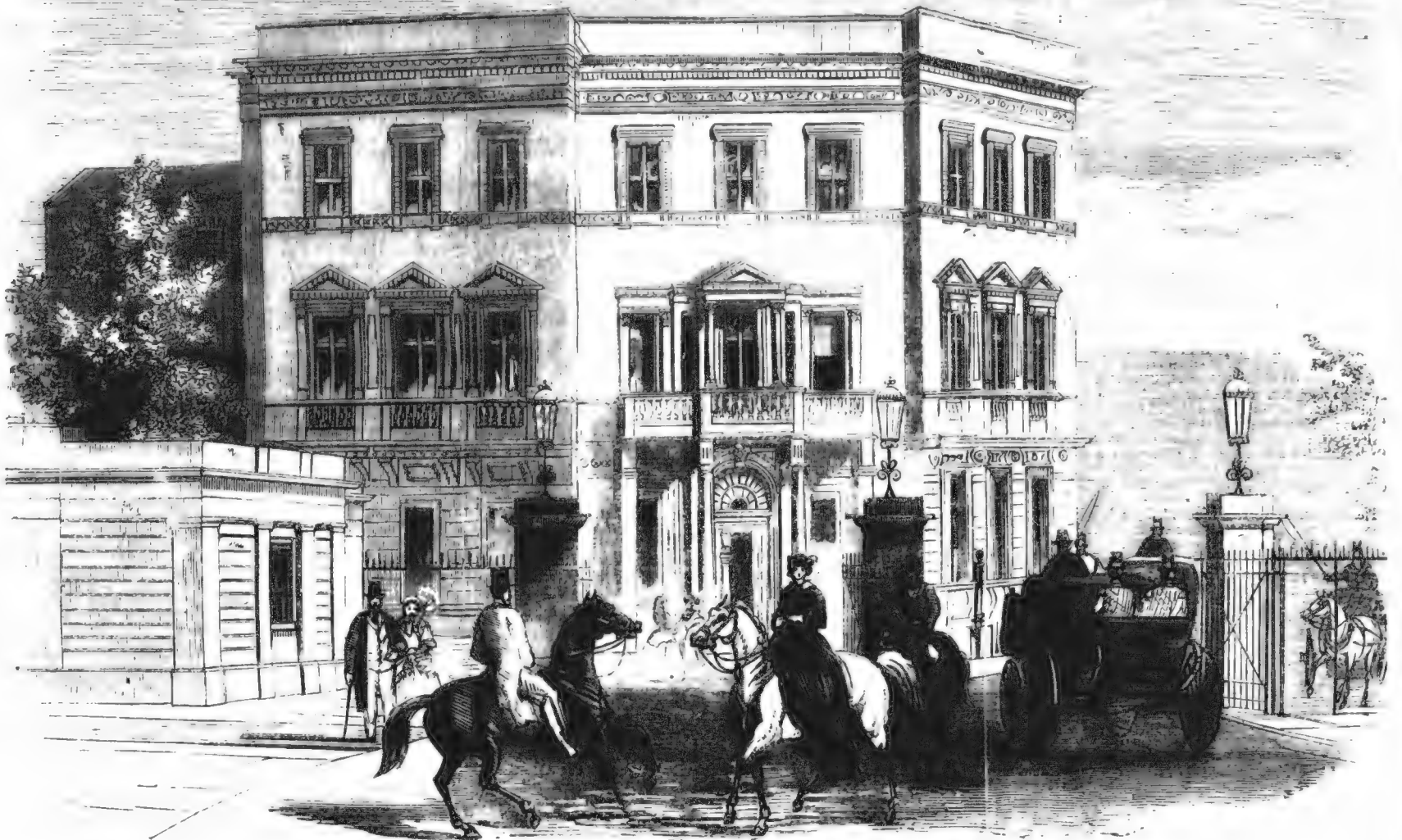
Mr. BENJAMIN DISRAELI rose and delivered himself of a maiden speech, in which the laughter of the house was continually excited by its extravagances of thought, phrase, and gesture. After rambling over every variety of topic, Mr. Disraeli remarked: "Every member could, with perfect justice, use the epithet employed in the original manifesto of Mr. Spottiswoode. ('Oh,' and laughter.) I shall not (said the hon. gentleman), trouble the House at any length. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) I do not

ascribe to him or to his more immediate supporters, but which were expressed by the more popular section of his party some few months back. ('Question.') About that time, sir, when the bell of our cathedral announced the death of the monarch—('Oh, oh,' and much laughter)—we all read then, sir—(groans, and cries of 'Oh')—we all then read—(laughter and great interruption)—I know nothing which to me is more delightful than to show courtesy to a new member, particularly if he happens to appeal to me from the party opposed to myself. (Hear, hear.) At that time, we read, it was the death-knell of Toryism, that the doom of that party was sealed, and their funeral obsequies were about to be consummated. (Laughter.) We are told that with a dissolution of that much-vilified Parliament which the right hon. baronet had called together the hopes and prospects of the Tories would be thrown for ever to the winds—(laughter)—and that affairs were again brought to exactly what they were at the period when the hurried Mr. Hudson rushed into the Vatican. (Laughter.) I do not impute these sanguine views to the noble lord himself particularly, because I remember that shortly afterwards the noble lord, as if to check the new and sanguine expectations of his followers, came forward with a manifesto informing them that the Tories could not expire in a moment, but the Ministry in a reformed parliament might depend upon having a working majority of 100, which was to be extended on great occasions to 125 and 130. Now, sir—('Question, question.') This is the question, and I am going to ask the noble lord for our instruction. ('Oh, oh,' and great interruption.) We wish to know this simple fact, whether the great occasion on which the working majority was to increase from 100 to 125 or 130 is upon the question of an election ballot—(cheers and groans)—and whether the Grenville Act has not been held up to the odium of

though I sit down now, the time will come when you will hear me." The honourable member delivered the last sentence in a very loud tone, and resumed his seat amidst cheers from the Opposition and much laughter from the Ministerial benches. Lord Stanley (now Earl Derby) spoke next.—From *Hull Saturday Journal* of December 16th, 1837.

## THE CASE OF MADAME RACHEL.

THE fiat, as it is termed in legal phraseology, of the attorney-general, for granting a writ of error in the case of Madame Rachel, was received on Friday by the legal officers of the Central Criminal Court. It does not disclose any specific grounds for disputing the validity of the conviction of the defendant, but merely states that for divers reasons the attorney-general considers that this question should be argued. The real ground for contesting the legality of the proceedings, however, is of course the question whether Mr. Kerr was legally a commissioner of the Central Criminal Court, the contention being that he could only act in that capacity as judge of the Sheriff's Court, and as that court had been abolished by the new County Courts Act, he was no longer eligible. There appears to be some doubt whether the legal advisers of Madame Rachel are any parties to this proceeding, the corporation of London being, of course, considerably interested in the question, and it being a very important consideration with them whether Mr. Kerr, who attends every session of the Central Criminal Court and tries a number of prisoners, is legally competent to do so. If it should be determined, however, in the result, that Mr. Kerr is not a commissioner of the court, the effect will not be, as has been stated, that Madame Rachel will be discharged; but the former proceed-



THE DUCHY OF CORNWALL OFFICE.

affect to be insensible to the difficulty of my position. (Renewed laughter.) I am sure I shall receive the indulgence of honourable gentlemen—(continued laughter, and cries of "Question.")—but I can assure them that if they do not wish to hear me, I without a murmur will sit down. (Cheers and laughter.) I must confess I wish to bring the subject of debate back to a proper point." (Renewed laughter.) Mr. Disraeli next remarked on the characters of the subscribers to the Spottiswoode Fund, in a way which provoked continual laughter, and the remainder of his speech was such a perfect model of the ridiculous, that we venture on behalf of the curious reader, to sacrifice an undue portion of space to it. "I have but one observation more to make. I am, I confess, anxious to make that observation, for it is the first time I have been able to make one in vindication of Her Majesty's Government. (Hear, hear, and much confusion.) I wish I really could induce the House to give me five minutes more. (Roars of laughter.) I stand here to-night, sir—(here the noise in the House became so great that the hon. gentleman could not proceed for some time. When the confusion had subsided he said)—I stand here to-night, sir, not formally but in some degree virtually, the representative of a considerable number of members of Parliament. (Bursts of laughter.) Now, why smile?—(continued laughter)—why envy me? (Here the laughter became long and general.) Why should not I have a tale to unfold to-night? (Roars of laughter.) Do you forget that band of 168 members—those ingenious and inexperienced youths, to whose unsophisticated minds the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in those tones of winning pathos—(laughter, and cries of "Question.") Now, a considerable misconception exists in the minds of many members on this side of the House as to the conduct of Her Majesty's Government with respect to these elections, and I wish to remove it. I will not twit the noble lord opposite with opinions which are not

the country; and whether it has not been given forth to the people that it is impossible an impartial tribunal can be obtained in this House. ('Oh, oh! 'Question, question.') If hon. members think it fair thus to interrupt me, I will submit. (Great laughter.) I would not act so towards any one; that is all I can say. (Laughter, and cries of "Go on.") But I beg simply to ask—('Oh, oh! and loud laughter.') Nothing is so easy as to laugh. (Roars of laughter.) I really wish to place before the House what is our position. When we remember all this—when we remember that in spite of the support of the hon. and learned member for Dublin and his well-disciplined phalanx of patriots, and in spite of all this we remember the amatory eclogue—(roars of laughter)—the old loves and the new loves, that took place between the noble lord the Tityrus of the Treasury Bench and the learned Daphne of Liskeard—(loud laughter and cries of "Question.")—which appeared as a fresh instance of the *amor in redintegratio*—(excessive laughter); when we remember at the same time that with emancipated Ireland and enslaved England; on the one hand a triumphant nation, on the other a groaning people; and, notwithstanding the noble lord, secure on the pedestal of power, may hold in one hand the keys of St. Peter, and—(Here the hon. member was interrupted with such loud and incessant bursts of laughter that it was impossible to know whether he closed his sentence or not.) The hon. member concluded in these words: Now, Mr. Speaker, we see the philosophical prejudices of man. (Laughter and cheers.) I respect cheers, even when they come from the lips of political opponents. (Renewed laughter.) I think, sir—(hear, hear, and repeated cries of "Question, question.")—I am not at all surprised, sir, at the reception which I have received. (Continued laughter.) I have begun several times several things—(laughter)—and I have often succeeded at last. (Fresh cries of "Question.") Ay, sir, and

ing will be treated as a mis-trial, and she will have to be tried again. Madame Rachel in the meantime remains at the penitentiary, Millbank.

## WHAT MEAN THOSE TEARFUL EYES

WHAT mean those tearful eyes I see  
That are so sad with gloom and woe?  
My Etta dead? It cannot be—  
In mercy say it is not so.  
No, no, she is not lost to me—  
I could not bear the crushing blow;  
My heart would break in its despair—  
And yet there is a coffin there.  
O, is she in its dark embrace?  
Unclasp its gloomy lid again,  
And let me see once more her face—  
Poor, pallid face, but free from pain.  
I'll kiss it with a tender love,  
I'll bathe it with my burn't ears,  
My breaking heart can never prove  
How deeply I have loved for years.  
O, never more will her closed eyes  
Glow with the light of love and life;  
But in that land beyond the skies  
Her spirit will be free from strife.

—London Herald.

Really strong and cheap tea is secured by purchasing Horniman's pure tea. It has for the past thirty years enjoyed a pre-eminence in all parts of the kingdom.—[ADVT.]



## WHOLESALE HUSBAND POISONING.

A SERIES of crimes has just been brought to light at Marseilles which recalls the old stories of mediæval Italy and the *Aqua Tofana*. About the 20th of August in the present year a flower girl, named Angélique Jourdan, whilst selling her bouquets in the Cours Saint Louis, was accosted by a strange woman, who inquired for another bouquet seller, named Miette Marino. When it was found that Miette was not in her accustomed place the woman gave Angélique a message for her, which was to the effect that Miette was to look to herself, as her husband had a mistress who longed to get rid of her, and intended shortly to do so; moreover, that this mistress had already disposed of her own husband with the assistance of a man, named Joye. In order to convince herself of the truth of all this, Miette was to go, accompanied by two witnesses, to Joye's shop and asked for poison to kill Marino. The herbalist would readily accede to her request if she offered money enough, and then Miette was to declare who she was and accuse Joye of his infamous intentions in regard to herself. This startling announcement was duly communicated by Angélique Jourdan to Miette Marino, and the girl in turn recounted it to her husband. This man, Barthélemy Marino, a journeyman mason, recognises in the woman who had addressed Jourdan one Copello, ordinarily known as Fanny Lamberte, a fortune teller and notorious bad character. Joye had been resident in Marseilles only for a few months. He was a man of about forty-six years of age, and had lately been released from imprisonment at Toulon. At first he took up his quarters in a chamber in the Rue St. Antoine, a street which ran through one of the worst and least known districts of the old town. Later, however, he contrived to pass the necessary examination, and though still secretly keeping his old room, was settled as a herbalist in the Rue Panier. Knowing what sort of persons these were, Barthélemy Marino was somewhat alarmed at his wife's story, and hurried off to his mistress, a Madame Ville, who had but recently become a widow, and questioned her on the subject of her acquaintance with Joye and Lamberte. Her replies were so unsatisfactory that Marino determined to sift the matter for himself. Accordingly he assumed the part of a private detective, and betook himself to Joye's shop. He had heard

The assize court of the Bouches-du-Rhône gave its judgment in the above case on Tuesday. The woman Salvago was sentenced to twenty year's hard labour, and four other prisoners to hard labour for life.

## MR. PEABODY AND THE POOR OF LONDON.

MR. PEABODY has addressed the following letter to the trustees of the fund given by him for the poor of London:—

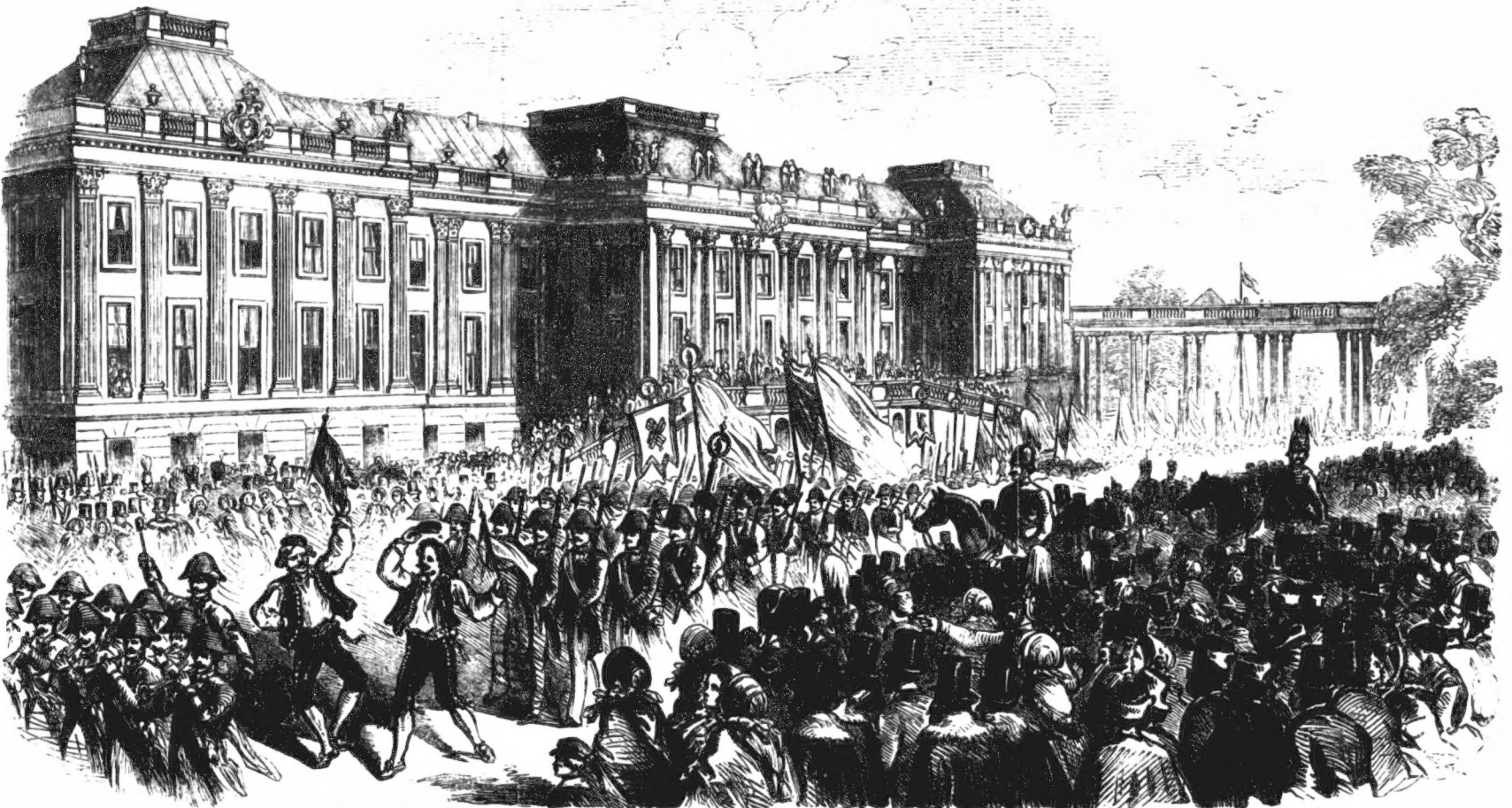
"My lord and gentlemen,—I beg to acquaint you, who have so kindly undertaken the management of the fund set apart under my second deed of gift of the 19th of April, 1866, for the benefit of the poor of London and its vicinity, that, in pursuance of an intention which I have entertained since the creation of that fund, I am desirous now of adding to it a further sum of £100,000. In contemplation of this I purchased about three years ago a tract of freehold building land of about fifteen acres in extent at Brixton, near the City of London School, easily accessible, and within a few minutes' walk of frequent trains to and from London. This land has increased in value, and can now be let on building leases of eighty years, at rents producing about eight per cent. per annum on the cost, which is £16,285 17s. 3d. This land I propose to convey to you with the same powers as are conferred by the deed over the other property of this trust, and with discretion to you either to deal with it as a source of income by letting it or any portion of it on lease, or, should you deem it expedient, to retain it in your own hands as sites for dwellings to be erected by the trust. Pursuant to my letter on the 29th of January, 1866, I transferred to you, subject to a contingency therein explained, 5,000 shares in the Hudson's Bay Company, which accordingly stand in your names, together with 642 additional shares purchased by the re-investment of the accruing income of the previous 5,000. These 5,642 shares I have since redeemed, conformably to the deed of the 19th of April, 1866, by the payment of £100,000 on the 1st of February last. I have now to acquaint you that it is my intention, so soon as the necessary deeds can be prepared, to hand the shares over to you, to be retained or dealt with according to your best judgment and discretion. The price of these shares shall be fixed on the 17th inst., by the Stock-exchange sales on

There are a large number of poor widows and single women who have to struggle very hard for but few shillings a-week, and many of them having seen better days would be glad of the accommodation offered, and the quiet and order such a building should afford. If the trustees would but lower the tone of their views so as to come within the reach of the poor of London, they would indeed confer a benefit on all society; but it is no boon while conducted as at present.—I am, yours respectfully, E. R. RIGBY, "A Member of the Board of Guardians City of London Union."

## DEMONSTRATION BEFORE THE ROYAL PALACE AT COPENHAGEN IN HONOUR OF THE ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

THE Danes are a loyal people; not given to much enthusiasm, but retaining the firm and persistent spirit of their ancestors. To the present Royal family they are devotedly and even devoutly attached, and to no member of it, not even the Sovereign, are they more so than to the Princesses of Wales. When the births of her children were announced in the customary manner, all Copenhagen—in fact, all Denmark, was filled with rejoicing. On the recent visit of the Royal lady with her husband and children, the enthusiasm of the people was an "orderly excess." The whole population turned out, and vast numbers (for so small a country) flocked into the city from distant parts. The bells pealed out a joyful welcome; pyrotechnic displays made the ensuing night "glow with earthly fires," and the people shouted for joy. Never was a more hearty and generous welcome given to a Princess on her return from a distant Court to her Native Land. We congratulate (as Nelson called them) our brothers the Danes on their joy and the cause of it.

THE MANUFACTURE OF WATCHES AND CLOCKS.—A most interesting and instructive little work, describing briefly, but with great clearness, the rise and progress of watch and clock making, has just been published by Mr. J. W. Benson, of 25, Old Bond-street, 99, Westbourne-grove, and the City Steam Factory, 58 and 60, Ludgate-hill. The book, which is profusely illustrated, gives



DEMONSTRATION, BEFORE THE ROYAL PALACE AT COPENHAGEN IN HONOUR OF THE ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

enough from his wife and Madame Ville to understand his man and told him at once that he was Madame Ville's lover. He also told Joye that he had only done his work by halves; that it was his business to get rid of Madame Marino just as M. Ville had been disposed of. Upon that Joye looked fixedly at his visitor and said, "Are you a man?" "Certainly I am a man," rejoins the other, "or I shouldn't be here; but I don't wish that my wife should be bungled with and tortured as M. Ville was." Joye thereupon declared that that stupid business was entirely the fault of the woman Lamberte, who, in truth, was a mere card shuffler, a person having no real knowledge of her art, and utterly incompetent to deal with such a case; but that directly he, Joye, had been called in, he finished him off in a very few days with his "little white powder." Satisfied to all appearances on this point, Marino made an appointment with Joye at Madame Ville's on an early day, and went back to his mistress to tell her that he knew all, and that any attempt at concealment would be useless. In great alarm she confessed that she did kill her husband; adding that she had at first obtained poison from Lamberte, but finding that too slow in its operation, she had recourse to Joye and his white powder. Madame Ville avowed also that her intention was to kill Marino's wife, and then to have poisoned him also if he refused to marry her. Next day this precious pair went into the country to a small house belonging to Madame Ville. On the way Marino spoke of the probable consequences of murdering his wife, exhibiting some fear on this head. The lady, however, endeavoured to re-assure him by declaring that to her knowledge murder was not always found out—that notably, the widows Salvago and Gabriel had disposed of their husbands in that way and had never been the worse for it. At this Marino seemed to take heart, and no more was said. Next day Joye went to Madame Ville's house, taking with him powder and herbs—arsenic acid and belladonna. He gave Marino some of each, only stipulating that Marino should not make use of them in Marseilles itself. To this condition the mason readily assented, explaining that as he was shortly going with his wife to her native village he could do the business conveniently there. But instead of leaving Marseilles, he went straight to the police-office and denounced Salvago and Gabriel, as well as his mistress and her accomplices, Lamberte and Joye.

that day, when I will hand to you a cheque for the balance, to make the gift a cash value of £100,000. This amount will increase my former donation of the second trust to £200,000, and, including my gift under the first trust in March, 1862, of £150,000, a total of £350,000. I trust you will see manifested in this further donation an expression of my entire satisfaction with the manner in which you have conducted the affairs of the trusts.—I am, with great respect, your humble servant, GEORGE PEABODY.

"To the Right Hon. Lord Stanley, M.P. (chairman), his Excellency Beverdy Johnson (United States' Minister), Sir Curtis M. Lamson, Bart., Sir James Emerson Tennent, Bart., J. S. Morgan, Esq."

The following letter will show how the real poor of London have not benefited in the least by Mr. Peabody's munificent gifts:—

"TO THE EDITOR.—SIR,—Everyone must be astonished by the magnificence of the gift to the poor of London by Mr. Peabody. Still there is a prevalent opinion that the really poor of London have reaped no benefit whatever from the gift, by reason of the mode adopted by the trustees in carrying out the donor's wishes. I have called attention publicly to the fact that about six months since one building was half full of lodgers, one building two-thirds occupied, and the remaining houses were full. This state of part emptiness could not possibly be in accordance with Mr. Peabody's wishes. Since then, however, the rooms have been all taken, and are now full, but at such rentals as to entirely exclude the poor, in any acceptance of the term. It is the well-to-do manager of some City business or careful clerk who is encouraged in these homes, and no one who has the look of manual labour or poverty. The whole scheme has degenerated into a commercial speculation. It is made to pay as high a rate of interest as can possibly be squeezed out of it, to the exclusion of the poor. There are two of the buildings, one situate in Shoreditch parish and one in Limehouse, where upon inquiry it is found that not one poor person from either of those populous parishes has been able to avail himself of these so-called homes, so that as a means of relief to the neighbourhood those buildings are of no avail. What society wants at the east-end of London is one or more buildings where the arrangement is such that one room can be let at 1s. a-week.

a full description of the various kinds of watches and clocks, with their prices, and no one should make a purchase without visiting the above establishments or consulting this truly valuable work. By its aid persons residing in any part of the United Kingdom, India or the Colonies, are enabled to select for themselves the watch best adapted for their use, and have it sent to them with perfect safety. Mr. Benson, who holds the appointment to the Prince of Wales, sends this pamphlet to any address on receipt of two postage stamps, and we cannot too strongly recommend it to the notice of the intending purchaser.

BREAKFAST.—A SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT.—The *Civil Service Gazette* has the following:—"There are very few simpler articles of food which can boast so many valuable and important dietary properties as cocoa. While acting on the nerves as a gentle stimulant, it provides the body with some of the purest elements of nutrition, and at the same time corrects and invigorates the action of the digestive organs. These beneficial effects depend in a great measure upon the manner of its preparation, but of late years such close attention has been given to the growth and treatment of cocoa, that there is no difficulty in securing it with every useful quality fully developed. The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homoeopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. Far and wide the reputation of Epps's Cocoa has spread by the simple force of its own extraordinary merits. Medical men of all shades of opinion have agreed in recommending it as the safest and most beneficial article of diet for persons of weak constitutions. This superiority of a particular mode of preparation over all others is a remarkable proof of the great results to be obtained from little causes. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame." [ADVT.]



## THE GARDEN.

## PLANT HOUSES.

PRIMULAS now in full bloom should be attended to with great care as to watering, and should also be protected from excessive damp. A close, damp atmosphere is certain to tell upon them, and whether it cause the rotting-off of the whole plant at the base, or of the flowering-stalks alone, or induce premature falling and disfiguration of the blooms, it is equally objectionable, and needs every attention in guarding against it. *Dendrobium nobile*, *D. speciosum*, *D. amulum*, and *D. longatum*, &c., should be kept in a cool temperature and a dry atmosphere, not exceeding 50 deg., for the next two or three months. This will not only induce them to flower more freely, but will also act as a preventive to their making a premature start into active growth, which they will do if maintained in a high temperature during their resting season. Where it is not necessary to name all chrysanthemums individually, it would be well to look through them before the blooms are faded, marking all those that are to be retained. A variety called *Virgin Queen* is so very beautiful, that I cannot help recommending it thus separately; it is a pure white, and its form is all that can be desired. I have just flowered, for the first time, *Ipomoea speciosa*, and though it has beautiful foliage, and is a robust grower and free bloomer, I cannot recommend its flowers for their beauty, as they are dull in colour, though a plant which flowers so freely as it does at this period has much to recommend it. Conservatories into which plants are now introduced from the forcing pit should be kept as close as possible. Cold air, if admitted into houses in which such highly-forced flowers are, will not fail to injure them irretrievably. A little air should be given at the top of the structure, and this, with the aid of a slight amount of artificial heat, will allow the heavy atmospheric moisture to pass out, and so afford a greater amount of buoyancy to the internal atmosphere.

## FORCING HOUSES.

All-forcing operations should now be carried on very moderately. For it must be understood, that while a gentle advance is practicable, all undue haste and unreasonable excitement often lead to disappointment. So congenial has been the external temperature for forcing at this period, that only a very trifling resort to fire-heat has been needed, whilst it has been practicable constantly to afford a proper amount of fresh air. I would, however, remind all young beginners, who are compelled to force against time, that this favourable weather produces its effects more slowly than a dry and artificial heat does. Hence, when once vines have fairly formed their shoots, a nice brisk heat can be maintained in the pipes or flue, at the same time giving as much fresh air as can safely be admitted, with plenty of atmospheric moisture. The temperature in vineries, where the flower-buds are showing, may now be advanced to a mean of 56 deg. or 60 deg. Pines which are intended to show shortly, even if the plants are strong, sometimes need at this dull season a large amount of excitement to induce them to do so. In all cases it would be better to afford them a separate department from those in which others are grown. They should then receive a maximum temperature by day of from 70 deg. to 74 deg., by means of fire-heat, and with a reduction of from 3 deg. to 6 deg. only by night. The bottom-heat, in the mean time, should not exceed 58 deg., whilst it may at the same time safely be kept a few degrees lower, keeping their roots between a moderately moist and a dry state. Cucumbers should now have as much light as possible, every leaf should be so arranged that the light can play fully upon its whole surface. If any young roots are observed upon the surface of the beds, it would be well to encourage them by placing over them a moderate thickness of good loam and leaf-mould intermixed. In this they will make roots more freely than others that are forced to exist below, in close contact with hot-water pipes. See that these last do not want for water, as the lower soil dries quickly in such a position—a fact which sometimes escapes attention.

## HARDY FLOWER GARDEN.

Attend to *Neapolitan*, *Double Russian*, and other violets, in frames. Remove all dead leaves and any that are showing signs of decay. In instances where the lights have invariably been kept over the frames, the soil will be liable to become excessively dry; and as in the generality of cases, where the plants have been removed from another to their present situation, it is not improbable that they may require watering, they should be at once examined and receive a good soaking early on some fine dry morning. Pot roses, which are intended for forcing at an early date, should now be kept moderately dry. Where there is not room to place them under the protection of glass, it would be advisable to lay them upon their sides, and to cover them well over with litter to protect them from frosts. All newly-formed beds of carnations, pinks, picotees, pansies, &c., should be examined, taking care to fill up worm-holes, and to press each plant firmly into the soil, if the operation seems necessary, adding a little leaf-mould around the base of any which are unduly exposed. Look well after all trees on lawns, and in arboretums, such as pines, piceas, araucarias, cedars, arbor-vitae, Irish yews, &c. See that none want proper support against wind, &c., and prepare them particularly against deep falls of snow—the destructive effects of great weights of which, lodging heavily upon trees, is too patent to need further remark.

## HARDY FRUIT GARDEN.

The past mild weather having been more or less favourable for nailing and pruning, &c., some advance will have been made. It would be well to push all such operations forward, for in the spring months other equally important matters will intrude, and then less time will exist to do this effectually. Proceed on unfavourable occasions with the pruning of large orchard trees where necessary. Much good is done by reducing the accumulated weight of branches produced annually and at the same time opening the centre of each tree, so that the light and air may gain free access to every part. In removing any large branches, do not cut them too low down or too near the main branches, as it invariably causes the heartwood to decay and rot down, even into the centre of the main bole, to the injury of the whole tree. In some cases it may be necessary to use a saw, which is an objectionable tool with growing trees at any time, as a wound made therewith seldom if ever heals well. When it is actually necessary to use the saw, let the roughness which is left upon the wound be removed by cutting it over with a sharp-edged knife. Add manure, and fork over all fruit-tree borders that have yet to be done, especially the two or three feet near to the walls, as these walk-like spaces generally get very hard. They should, therefore, be turned up well at this season, that the air and frosts may cause the soil to mellow down into a more natural state, and allow the air to be more freely admitted around the base of each tree.

## KITCHEN GARDEN.

This season having been so mild and favourable for all kinds of kitchen crops, and for the growth of hardier vegetation, I earnestly advise every preparation to be made to meet the onslaught of severe frost when it occurs and which may now be looked for at any time. Celery, lettuce, cauliflowers, and even broccolis, in exposed situations, have of late grown so freely that any severe amount of frost is sure to injure them greatly. Bracken, when it can be obtained at little cost, is one of the best protecting materials extant for such a purpose. It lays so lightly, and contains within its parts so large a quantity of latent heat, that severe frost seldom succeeds in neutralising its beneficial effects. Gar-

deners in the olden times were wont to dig up and properly secure against frost a good supply of horse radish, parsnips, Jerusalem artichokes, chives, turnips, &c. It may be advisable for all who desire to be well prepared for eventualities, to follow these ancient practices, at this juncture.—W. E.

## LAW AND POLICE.

## GUILDHALL.

ROBBERY AT THE "PUNCH" OFFICE.—Samuel Watts, landlord of the Three Tuns beer-shop, 173, Fetter-lane, was placed at the bar before Mr. Alderman Causton, charged with being in the unlawful possession of 256 stamped copies of *Punch*, part of a large robbery which was committed at the office of that journal on the 9th instant.

James Hann, detective officer, said that on the previous night, a little before twelve o'clock, he and a brother officer went to the Three Tuns beer-shop, 173, Fetter-lane, and saw the prisoner there. He told him that he had come to make some inquiries relative to some stolen copies of the *Punch* periodical, as he had every reason to believe he had got them on his premises. He replied that he had not, and then witness said he must search the premises. They went down into the skittle-ground, which was under the house, and behind some boards which were against the wall he saw some paper through the crevices. He called the prisoner's attention to it and removed the board, when he found 256 stamped copies of *Punch*. The prisoner said he knew nothing about them nor how they came there. He then took him into custody for the unlawful possession.

Mr. Alderman Causton asked what character the prisoner's house bore.

Hann said a very bad one. The prisoner kept a skittle-ground as a cloak for other purposes. It was frequented by thieves and associates of thieves, and was the place where the produce of robberies was usually divided. When any of the thieves went there the prisoner would let them go down and then lock them in and put the key into his pocket, so that it was impossible for anybody to see what they were doing there. Boys also went there, not for the purpose of playing at skittles, but for gambling.

The prisoner, in defence, said that he knew nothing about them, nor how they came there, but if time were allowed him he would produce some one who knew something about them.

Mr. Alderman Causton said he would give him an opportunity of doing so, and adjourned the case, but consented to let him go on entering into his own recognizances in £50 to come up when called upon.

## BOW-STREET.

POST-OFFICE ROBBERY BY A CARRIER TWELVE YEARS IN THE SERVICE.—William Thomas Early, a letter carrier, was charged with stealing a post letter.

William Henry Mulock, travelling officer attached to the General Post office, stated that he made up a post letter containing 193 penny postage stamps and three silver gilt studs, all bearing his private mark. He handed it to Mr. Reed, inspector at the south-eastern district office, with certain instructions. Having received some information witness went to the sorting office at Forest-hill, Sydenham. He found the prisoner and Police-constable Bingham there. Told the prisoner who he was, and that there had been some serious losses, and that he had come to enquire after a missing letter. Prisoner said he knew nothing about it. He was searched by Bingham, but nothing was found upon him. Witness asked prisoner if he had any postage stamps at home. He replied that he might have, but had nothing at all to do with them if he had. The stamps produced were the ones that were stolen.

Samuel Reed, inspector at the south-eastern district office, deposed that he placed the letter he received of Mr. Mulock in the usual bag, sealed it and despatched it at 5 40 p.m.

William Smith, charge taker at the sorting office, Forest-hill, where the prisoner had served twelve years as auxiliary letter carrier, said the prisoner came to his duties that morning at ten minutes past six. Witness opened the south-eastern district bag, which had arrived at the office about half-past six, and took out the letter described. He placed it with other letters before the prisoner to sort. Saw the prisoner with that letter in his hand. It being a mis-sent letter, it should have been placed by the prisoner in a box for that purpose. Witness afterwards examined the box for the mis-sent letter, but he could not find it.

Henry Bingham, police-constable attached to the General Post Office, went with Mr. Mulock to the Forest-hill post-office, and found that the prisoner had left on delivery. Witness subsequently apprehended him there, delivering letters, and brought him back to the post-office to be examined. He was searched before Mr. Mulock, but nothing was found on him. He gave his address No. 1, Russell-street, where witness proceeded and saw the wife of prisoner. Mr. Mulock was also present, and after searching the place the stamps were found on the top of the bookshelf under some maps. The stamps were immediately identified by Mr. Mulock, but the studs were not discovered. Prisoner said he knew nothing about them.

Mr. Osborn, from the office of the solicitor to the Post Office, conducted the prosecution.—The prisoner was remanded for a week.

## MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

A ROW AT THE ECLECTIC HALL.—James Thompson, a respectable looking young man, an undertaker, of Bird-street, Oxford-street, was charged before Mr. Knox with assaulting George Dalley, doorkeeper at the Eclectic Hall, Denmark-street, Soho, a place where amateur theatricals and other entertainments are held.

The evidence of the complainant was to the effect that the defendant in consequence of using bad language in the hall was refused re-admission, and that he then seized Mr. Flaxman, the proprietor, by the coat, and on the complainant interfering for the protection of his employer, he was knocked down by the defendant and had his lip bitten by him.

A witness gave similar evidence.—In answer to the charge the defendant said that the whole affair rose out of his complaining to the complainant of a man in Mr. Flaxman's employ having made use of a disgusting expression before the females in the gallery. He denied biting the complainant's lip, and said there was a fair fight between them, but that the complainant got the worst of it. The only bad language he made use of was in repeating the expression uttered by Mr. Flaxman's man.

The defendant called several respectable witnesses, and they all bore out his statement, and said that there was a fair fight between the parties.

Mr. Knox said that if he had accepted the story as told by the complainant, he should have had no hesitation by sending the defendant to prison for a month or two, but after hearing the statement of the defendant, which was borne out by respectable witnesses, he had come to quite a different conclusion. He had no doubt the whole affair arose through bad language having been made use of by a person in Mr. Flaxman's employ. He believed the witnesses for the defence that there was a fair fight, and he did not believe the complainant's story, and therefore should discharge the defendant.

HEAVY FINES ON A GENTLEMAN FARMER.—Mr. John Simpkins, sen., a gentleman farmer, owning 3,000 acres of land at Stanton St. Bernard, Wiltshire, was summoned on Friday before Mr. Alderman Causton, for sending the carcasses of ten

sheep to the London market for sale as human food, the same being diseased, unsound, unwholesome, and unfit for the food of man.—Mr. Baylis prosecuted on behalf of the Commissioners of Sewers, and Mr. Kemp (barrister) appeared for the defendant.—The defendant, on the advice of his counsel, pleaded guilty. He was fined in the heaviest penalty. It is time that these destroyers of their fellow creatures should be punished with severity.

"GIVE ME THREE MONTHS."—At the Kendal Town Hall, Jonathan Holden, a quaint-looking old man, was charged before Mr. John Whitwell, M.P., with drunkenness. The following colloquy ensued:—Magistrate: Clerk: Well, what do you say to that, eh? Prisoner: Oh, I say the same as you say. I was muzzy; that's true end.—Constable: The prisoner was mortal drunk anyhow, and making a great row, which—Prisoner: No, I wasn't; I only had two glasses ale. (Addressing the Bench): I shall be very glad if you will give me three months, Mr. Whitwell. (Laughter.) You'll do me a great kindness, and if you will I shall be very much obliged. (Loud laughter.)—Magistrate: Well, we must first see whether you deserve three months.—Prisoner: Oh, there's no doot o' that. (Laughter.) I want to be locked up anyhow, for I am tired o' wandering about, living on kicks and curses, and sleeping o' nights on doorsteps and in pigsties. (Great laughter.)—Magistrate: I am afraid you ask too much. I cannot give you more than two months.—Clerk: You can't give so much, as he's not charged with being riotous.—Prisoner: Oh, yes, you can, Mr. Whitwell. Do give me three months: I want three months particular. (Laughter.) I'm verra near starved and hungered to death. They won't ha' me i' the workhouse; they won't ha' me anywhere. (Much laughter.) Magistrate: No, I cannot send you to gaol for so long a time as that; the law will not allow me.—Prisoner: Oh, never mind the law. You can just make a little one as'll do for mesel. (Great laughter.) If you don't I'll go and do something which'll make you send me for six months, and then I'll be happier nor I've been for very many a day. (Much laughter.)—Magistrate: No, I cannot commit you for more than seven days, and that only subject to your not paying a fine of 5s.—Prisoner: Can't pay, so I'll have to go, I suppose. I'm off. Good bye, sir, and God bless you. Only seven days!

## CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.]

## HISTORY OF THE LICENSING SYSTEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS."

SIR,—From the recent declarations of Mr. Gladstone, Mr. John Bright, Mr. Stansfeld, and other leading statesmen, it is evident that the revision of the licensing system will be one of the questions to come before the new Parliament. Everybody is of opinion that "something must be done" to remedy the evils of the ever-increasing traffic in intoxicating liquors. What is to be that remedy? Preparatory to considering proposals of a remedial character, let me review the origin and history of the licensing system.

Before the reign of Henry VII., the apothecary, I believe, was the sole dispenser of ardent spirit; and as alcohol is a poison, it is right that its sale should be regulated as strictly as the sale of opium or arsenic. Judged by its effects, alcohol is the deadliest of poisons, for tens of thousands of human beings are by its use and abuse destroyed annually, the majority of whom are victims of a delusive belief, or custom, and a legalized system of temptation, for which the State and those who make the laws are responsible. Hence the importance of examining this question in its legislative aspect.

For nearly a thousand years the laws of England have endeavoured to curb this traffic. As early as the reign of Edgar (A.D. 959) it was enacted that no village should contain more than one alehouse. A curious precaution was taken against drunkenness. Measuring pegs were fixed in the drinking cups, and no one was to drink more than the moderate draught of liquor between two of these pegs! We may be sure that such a law was evaded and abused, and it actually led to wagers as to who could swallow the most at a breath. This bibulous emulation disgraces Eton College to the present day.

During the middle ages the sale of liquor was not greatly restricted. Brewers were allowed to retail their ale—after it had been inspected—(a precaution required still more in these days of adulteration); and the sale was prohibited after curfew—eight o'clock. If modern tipping shops were closed at that hour, there would not be half so much drunkenness.

In the reign of Henry VII., in order to check inebriety, a surety was required from ale sellers for their good behaviour. This was the beginning of the present licensing system. It was already apparent that the free sale and general consumption of fermented liquors was dangerous to the common weal; for, in the words of a trustworthy chronicler (Hovenden), the land was "filled with tipplers," and the alehouses had become "nurseries of intemperance."

Fifty years later (1552) an attempt was made to lessen these evils by requiring a licence for the sale of ale; no person being permitted to open a drinking house without the consent of the justices. This celebrated act (5 and 6 Edw. VI.) had for its preamble these suggestive words:—"Forasmuch as intolerable hurts and troubles to the commonwealth of this realm doth daily grow and increase through such abuses and disorders as are had and used in common alehouses called tipping houses, &c.," and justices were empowered "to remove, discharge, and put away common selling of ale and beer in the said common alehouses and tipping houses in such town or towns and places where they shall think most meet and convenient."

In the following year another act was passed to avoid "excess of wines," by limiting the number of inns in the larger towns. The increase of taverns and the evil practices of their frequenters, were assigned as the reasons for prohibiting the retail sale of wine, except under magisterial license. This act recited that not more than two wine licenses should be granted in any town, with the exception of London and about twenty other places. Queen Elizabeth's government acted with commendable vigour, and hundreds of alehouses were closed. Lord Keeper Egerton charged the judges to ascertain "how many alehouses the justices of the peace had pulled down, so that the good justices might be rewarded, and the evil removed."

In 1597 (39 and 40 Elizabeth) the justices were directed by Parliament to diminish the number of maltsters, and to prevent according to their discretion, the converting of barley into malt. Fines were also imposed upon disorderly houses.

In the reign of James I. acts were passed to "restrain the inordinate haunting and tipping in inns," and for preventing the "odious and loathsome sin of drunkenness." It is on record that a member of Parliament stated that the people of Bath, who desired that the inns of that city might be limited to six, complained that fourteen others had been thrust upon them.

I reserve for a future letter the history of licenses from Charles I. to Victoria, and remark, in conclusion, that the more and more frequent enactment of laws to regulate the liquor traffic is proof of its inherently dangerous character, and presumptive evidence of the necessity and wisdom of the permissive prohibitory bill proposed by the United Kingdom Alliance.

Manchester.

HENRY PITMAN.



## WISDOM, WIT, &amp; HUMOUR.

A COUPLET FOR YOUNG LADIES.—"The best of all ways to lengthen our days is to go to bed early, and never wear stays."

The man who was "in a curious frame of mind" has had himself done-up and varnished, (in the Bankruptcy court,) and looks beautiful!

A BRIGHT little boy was asked by a lady if he studied hard at school. He replied that he did not hurt himself much at it.

"HAVE you any good tooth-picks, Mr. Mortapot—something good and also cheap?"

"Yes, Sir, just from the hotel; only been used once: not a bit damaged at the other end. Put you up a box, Sir?"

An irritable man went to visit a sick friend, and asked him concerning his health. The patient was so ill that he could not reply: whereupon the other, in a rage, said, "I hope that I may soon fall sick, and then I will answer you when you visit me."

A COFFIN-MAKER was asked whom he was making for, and mentioned the intended. "Why, he is not dead, man!" said the querist. Don't you trouble yourself," replied the other: "Dr. Coe told us to make his coffin, and I guess he knows what he gave him."

TONGUES AND TREES.—Naturalists assert that the leaves of trees are continually in a fluttering motion in order to purify the air by flapping it. And Jobus says, perhaps the continued motion of a woman's tongue is to assist in shaking and jolting the atmosphere for a similar purpose.

HOW TO MAKE COFFEE.—Mr. Ward Beecher's recipe for making coffee is suggestive:—"The best way I know of to make good coffee, is to go to the principal hotels, restaurants, railroad eating-houses, &c., and ascertain first how they make coffee; then make it as they don't."

MISS POPE, one evening in the green-room of the theatre expatiating in all the warmth of her early enthusiasm on the genius of Garrick, and on his fine features, exclaimed, "What an eye he had! it looked as if it could pierce through a deal board." "Then," said Wewitzer, "it must have been a gimlet eye!"

THE following affecting lines may be found upon a tombstone in Connecticut:

Here lies, cut down like unripe fruit,  
The wife of Deacon Amos Shute!  
She died of drinking too much coffee,  
Anny Dornay eighteen forty.

"WIFE, wife, what has become of the grapes?" "I suppose, my dear, the hens picked them off," was her moderate reply.

"Hens—hens!—some two-legged hens, I guess," said her husband with some impetuosity; to which she calmly replied,

"My dear, did you ever see any other kind?"

THE RABBIT COURTEOUS.—At the Middlesex election Mr. Labouchere, whose tongue lost him the election, sneered at the youth of his opponent, remarking that he ought to be under the instruction of the drill sergeant rather than seeking the post of a legislator—Lord George retorted that it was a pity Mr. Labouchere had not been at drill in his early years, for if well drilled he would probably be more upright.

A GRUMBLER explains the present system of raising revenue as follows:—"Now, you see, in the first place, they git the amount of a feller's business. That is first taxed. Then they find out how much he earns every month, and that's taxed. Then they find out all about his profits, and on that they lay their tax. Then they manage to get some tax on what he owes. Next comes what they call income, and that's taxed. Then, if any thing is left, the preacher calls around and gets it to sustain the church and convert the heathen."

"SAMSON be hanged, after that, sir. Don't tell me, sir. He might have been a good man, and I knew he was a strong man. But a man who could catch three hundred foxes as he did, and tie the poor Charlies brush to brush, and put a firebrand between the two brushes and let 'em go, as he did, was no gentleman—I say that pat—and he had no more notion of sport than I have of being an archbishop." Thus spoke an old Warwickshire fox-hunting farmer of the old school to the mild curate of the parish, who had come to read to him by the farmer's request when sick, and on being asked to read about Samson as a cheerful subject, unluckily got to the famous three hundred foxes.

## IM-PORT-ANT.

WHEN is a poor string like good liquor? When its poor twine (port wine).

Appropos of port wine, it is hardly the thing to designate the mouth of a naval officer who is addicted to its use as a port-hole.

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Port liked by the young ladies—Sup-port.

Prime custom-house ports—Im-ports.

The Sublime Port of Turkey is not a port-table (poor table) port, any more than what we designate the portmanteau is cash for port wine.

The port of the newspaper—re-port.

Port of the West Indies—Port O'Rico.

The darkey says port wine is like good manners when it's de-port-ment by gentlemen.

## THE GRECIAN BEND.

Not the bow of deep affliction,  
Nor the bend for benediction,  
Grecian grace! in thee I view,  
Angle of the ancient well-sweep,  
As the bucket downward plunged deep.  
See thyself as others do.

Hateful stoop of affectation,  
Gracing no one in creation,  
Who of thee did first conceive?  
Or who see this strange position,  
Wishing not that some physician  
Would the sufferer relieve?

Of these many words are spoken,  
By thee many backs most broken;  
Only one thing more I'll do,  
Grecian Bend, thou child of fashion,  
Wasting not on thee my passion,  
Will hope thy days are few.

## HOW TO BECOME PRIME MINISTER.—Turn round and round until you become Dizzy.

"How do you like the character of St. Paul?" asked a parson of his landlady one day, during a conversation about the old saints and the Apostles. "Ah! he was a good, clever old soul, I know, for he once said, you know, that we must eat what is set before us, and ask no questions for conscience sake. I always thought I should like him for a boarder."

La Patrie publishes every Monday a list of things lost and deposited at the Prefecture de Police, where their original proprietors may reclaim them. The *Charivari*, following the example of the semi-official journal, now gives its readers a list of objects lost, but which are not likely to be returned to their quondam possessors. Amongst other items in this list I give you the following:—

## LOST GOODS.

1. GENERAL CONFIDENCE, supposed to have been dropped in Mexico, Prussia, and everywhere else. The greatest difficulty will be experienced in collecting the scattered fragments of this article.

2. The predominance of a powerful nation in Europe. This predominance must have been lost in the neighbourhood of Sadowa.

3. A great manifestation in honour of Baudin. Not as yet discovered, though its presence was anxiously expected in the vicinity of the Montmartre Cemetery, and 23,000 *sergent-de-ville* set on its track.

4. Lost also the opportunity which Government had of proving its sharpness by not interfering in the above-mentioned Baudin affair and allowing the papers full liberty to subscribe in its honour.

5. Lost also the belief of the people in the Pope's infallibility, as well as in the utility of his temporal power.

The *Charivari* concludes its list by stating that Conservatives in England have lost a majority in the House of Commons, but this article has been found by the Liberals, who have no intention whatsoever of returning it.

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